

PTHE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILLress

DECEMBER 9, 1961

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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CHRISTMAS GREETINGS!



A World of Good Cheer

To our Friends...
all over the World



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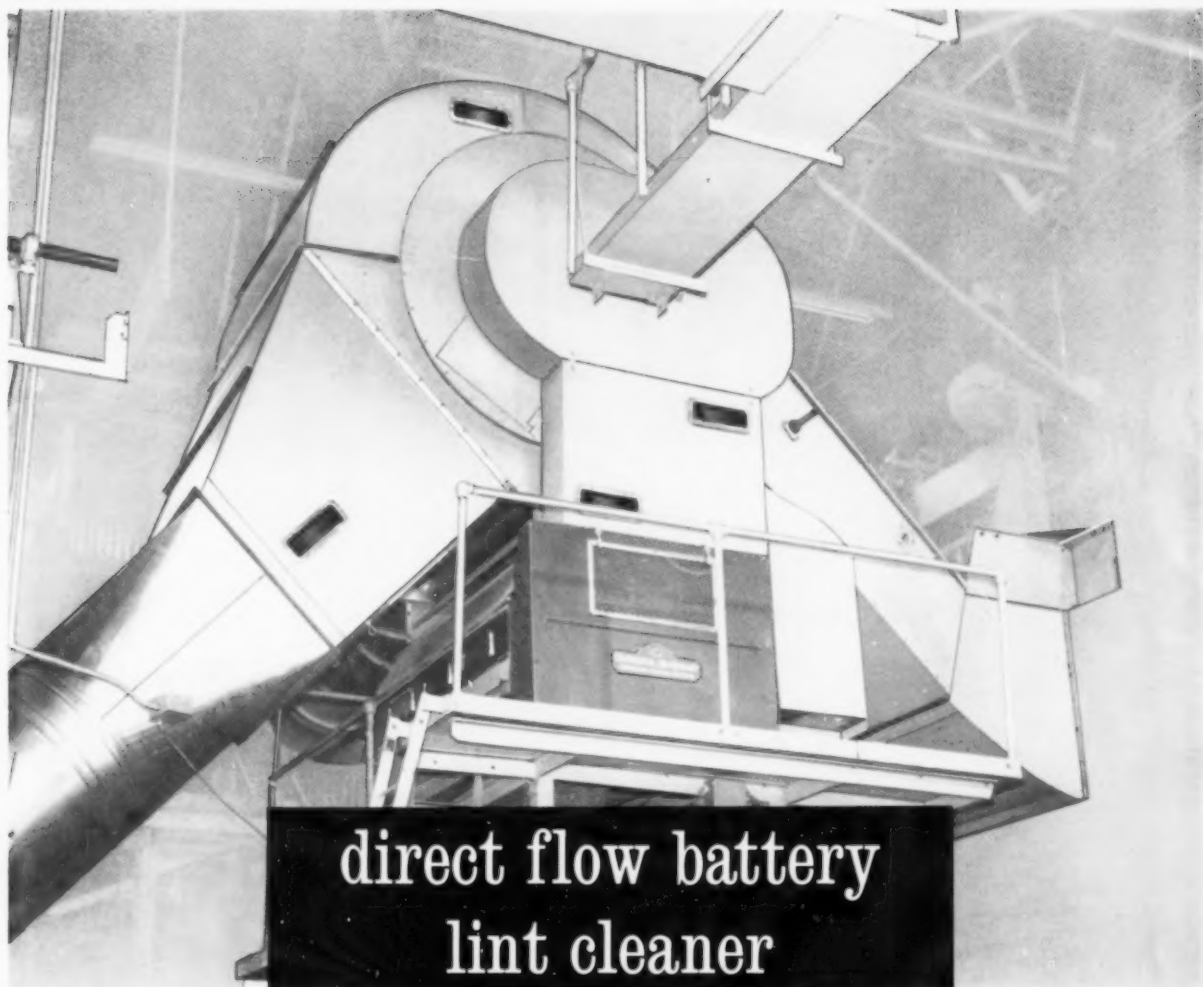
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

DAVE McREYNOLDS
Editor

LAURAGENE PARKER
Assistant Editor

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS,
COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND
OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS
FROM CALIFORNIA TO
THE CAROLINAS

* * *

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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expressions or policies
contained herein.



OUR COVER STORY:

Just doing a little last minute shopping, had to
get a present for Sis and Mom y'know. The
family will be home soon and in the morning
we shall all gather in the living room by the
tree and open the presents. Sure hope I get that
new pair of skates I asked Santa for—the guys
at school say there isn't a Santa Claus, but
every Christmas I just sorta wonder . . .
Oh well . . . Merry Christmas everyone!

Photo by Bob Taylor
Cordell, Okla.

laugh it off

A forward-looking farmer placed a
radio in his barn after the county agent
told him that music would increase his
milk production. Everything was going
fine with the cows, but there was one
disaster. His prize ram committed suicide
when they played "There'll Never Be
Another You."

A lady called her doctor and asked,
"Did I leave my panties in your exam-
ination room?"

The doctor assured her that she had.
"Thank goodness, I thought I had left
them at the dentists," she exclaimed!

The wife suing for divorce was telling
her troubles to the court.

"We were happy for a year, your
honor, and then the baby came."

"Boy or girl?" inquired the judge.

"Girl," the woman replied, "big, fat,
blond and painted, and she moved in
next door."

The woman was bemoaning the size of
the audience at the local amateur dram-
atic show. "Why, the hall's half empty!"
she declared to her companion. "I thought
it would be half-full at least."

In Africa, some of the native tribes
practice the strange custom of beating
the ground with clubs and uttering wild,
blood-curdling yells. Anthropologists call
this a form of primitive self-expression.
In America, we call it golf!

They tell of a recent radio poll which
asked by phone: "Who are you listening
to at the moment?" Ninety per cent
answered, "My wife."

A radio announcer was reading a
breakfast food commercial to housewives,
when he asked:

"Does your husband wake up dull and
lustless?"

When a preacher prayed to the Lord
to keep him humble and poor, one of
the deacons whispered, "Lord, if you'll
keep him humble, we'll do the rest."

As the newlyweds were about to slip
into their limousine for the honeymoon
trip, an urgent call for the groom came
from India. The oil deal with fifty million
dollars at stake was now ready to be
closed.

"It's business, you understand," the
bridegroom explained to his bride. "I'll
have to make at least five calls immedi-
ately — and that will take hours of
negotiations."

"But, darling, this our honeymoon,"
wailed the bride.

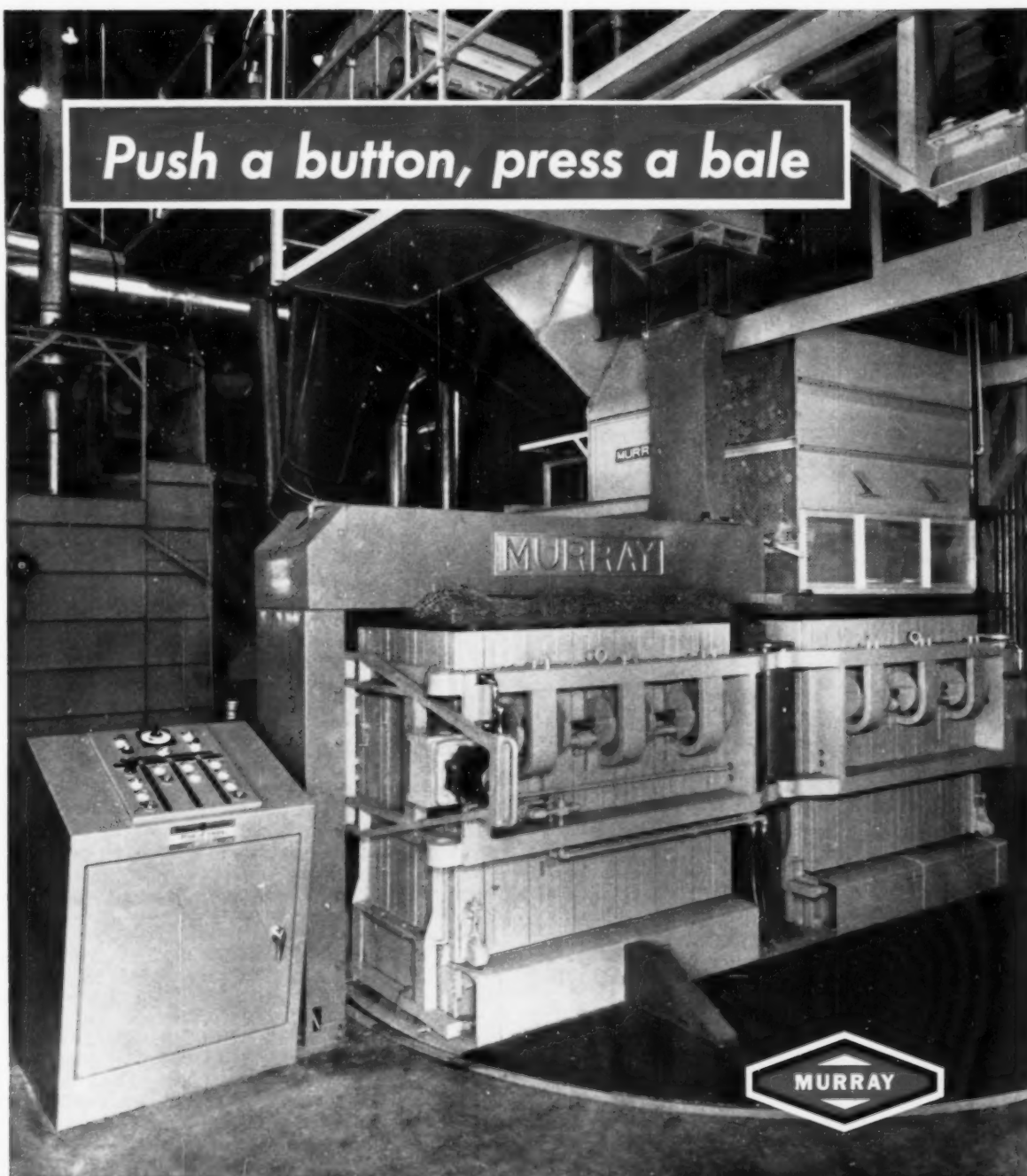
"Business is business," insisted the
groom. "But you go ahead, I'll catch a
plane later and join you tonight."

"But you said it might take hours,"
sobbed the bride. "What if it takes
longer? What if you can't make it
tonight?"

"In that case," snapped the groom,
reaching for the telephone, "you go ahead
and start without me!"

Teacher—"Bobby, what is a censor?"
Little Bobby—"A censor is a man who
goes from house to house to increase the
population."

Push a button, press a bale



Yes, it's that simple. You push a button and the automatic sequence begins. Saves time and labor, provides economy and conven-

ience. A fingertip operation. Shown above is the Press-O-Matic Console Cabinet with an Up-Packing Flat Bale Press.

MURRAY

MURRAY



God Jul . . . Buon Natale . . . or

Joyeux Noel . . . it all means

Merry Christmas!

CHRISTMAS in America is many things . . . but the Yuletide as we know it is a song of home and love played on many happy notes: excited voices through the house . . . tinsel and wrappings . . . gifts under the delightfully trimmed tree . . . secrets and whispers . . . good food bubbling on the stove (what would Christmas be without a fruitcake bursting with candied fruits and nut meats? Or a pudding so steamy it sends rivulets of sauce cascading down its sides?) . . . the tinkle of crystal, china and silver as the "company" service is brought out and the table is set for a feast . . . the laughter, and very special is the overwhelming good feeling that comes with giving and sharing!

This is Christmas in America. But little of these priceless traditions can be said to have been originated in our relatively young country. For in America we are a montage of freedom's children, the unity of many nations . . . Christmas here is the French, the Germans, the Dutch, the Swiss, the Irish, the people of all nationalities observing their Yuletide customs very much as their ancestors did in the "old countries."

At Christmas, traditions live again. Wherever the angel's song "Peace on Earth, Good will to men!" is still heard, there you will find Christmas celebrations.

Everywhere throughout Mexico and Latin American countries people will break their *pinatas* (clay pot hanging from the ceiling filled with gifts) and march in their *posadas* (procession leading to the lodging of the Christ Child) . . . the English will enjoy their wassail bowl and their yule log . . . the Spanish will enact their *Los Pastores* . . . the Dutch will carry the Star of Bethlehem through the streets on a pole . . . the Scots will observe Twelfth Night with a Nativity play . . . the Scandinavians will observe the feast day of St. Lucia . . . the Moravians will burn their beeswax tapers . . . and throughout all these Christmas ceremonies will be the singing of the beautiful hymns we all know and love.

And as an outgrowth of all these customs, we, here in America, will depict the Christmas narrative and decorate our Christmas trees . . . and because Christmas was born of a miracle, we will each make a wish, hoping for its fulfillment because we believe that many small miracles still come to pass on this day of days . . .

So Christmas in America today has come to mean the eternally symbolic tree, Santa Claus and the Christmas stocking, the Nativity scene, and the sending of Christmas cards. However, the Yuletide as we know it has existed as such only for the past 200 years. Our New England ancestors actually forbade joyous Yuletide demonstrations. To them, Christmas was a time of solemn rejoicing and deep religious dedication. But eventually they and other Americans followed the lead of the New York Dutch settlers and succumbed to the charm of "San Nicolaas".

He is better known today as Saint Nick or Santa Claus. But more than 1600 years ago there was a real St. Nicholas—a Turkish bishop whose countless works of charity made him

a legend even in his own lifetime. Martyred in 342 A.D., he became the patron saint of children and of three nations: Greece, Holland and Belgium. These countries pictured him on a white horse, but when his fame spread to Scandinavia, the citizens there felt more at home with a Saint Nick who rode a reindeer-drawn sleigh. They also gave him his red suit, a hand-me-down from the ancient Norse god, Thor. But it wasn't until Dr. Clement Moore's "The Night Before Christmas" became popular that we gave Saint Nick rosy cheeks, white beard and a jolly-jelly belly.

It was also during this Victorian period that saw Christmas revered and celebrated in a fashion unknown to any other era . . . the period when Charles Dickens published "A Christmas Carol", when Prince Albert introduced the first Christmas tree to England, and when the first Yule card appeared.

Keep turning the Christmas kaleidoscope . . . where did the custom of hanging stockings on Christmas Eve originate? One legend says that the original St. Nicholas took pity on a man too poor to provide a dowry for his daughters and dropped gold pieces into a stocking hung up by the fire to dry. And where did the practice of hanging mistletoe start? This custom goes back to the primitive Britons who ascribed to it the magic power to heal, protect and bestow fertility on humans and animals. If a young couple sealed their betrothal with a kiss under the mistletoe, they would have good luck for the rest of their lives.

But the place of honor in the modern Christmas scene is still the evergreen tree. Thousands of years before Christ's birth, evergreen was revered as a symbol of long life and immortality. German tribesmen brought fir trees into their homes to please the god-like "spirits" they thought to inhabit the trees. They transferred their feelings for the evergreen to their new religion when they were converted to Christianity. Probably the first to *decorate* a Christmas tree may have been Martin Luther. One night shortly before Christmas, he felt such a strong tie between the starry night and the love of God that he placed candles on a little evergreen tree to help his children experience the same wonder of God. This custom grew and spread through Europe and on to America.

There is one unchanging scene, however, that we view the world around with reverence, awe, and deep humility . . . and that is the Nativity Scene. For it lives in our hearts . . . it wells in song from our lips . . . and people on this Earth are truly united in love and peace on this one day when we celebrate the birth of the Christ Child. As every mountain must have a peak, so we reach this Day of Love by striving to climb at least one step each day.

No matter in what language *you* say it, *we* say to *you*: A heartfelt wish for a merry, truly joyous, Christmas!

from the staff of

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS



*To all of our
friends in the
cotton business...
customers,
suppliers, and
competitors...
a very*

MERRY CHRISTMAS

*John E. Mitchell Co.
3800 Commerce
Dallas, Texas*



Photo Courtesy MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL-APPEAL

Retired Bus Goes 'Down on the Farm'

A CITY SLICKER DOWN ON THE FARM—An old city bus, purchased following many years of service in the cotton city of Memphis, finds a new "home" in the cotton fields of the Mississippi Delta. Farmers are always coming up with something new in the way of trailers, but above is really one for the books. The city bus, with its top cut out and seats removed, is being used by Crosby Simmons, Jr., who farms near Inverness, Miss. He says his neighbors laughed when he first came to the gin with his "trailer" but he got the last laugh, for trailers have been in short supply and his will carry about 10 bales of cotton.

At Fashion Show

MOC To Appear In France

The Congress of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, featuring designs of leading Paris couturiers, will star the 1962 Maid of Cotton in their coming Paris, France, cotton fashion show, late in June.

While abroad, the 1962 Maid will visit in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other foreign countries. But before leaving for Europe, she will have completed visits to 28 major U.S. and Canadian cities.

The new Maid will be selected from 20 finalists in Memphis, Dec. 28-29, and will immediately fly to Dallas, where she will take part in Cotton Bowl ceremonies on New Year's Day. Then she will go to New York for fittings on her all-cotton wardrobe, three weeks of special training, and national radio and television appearances.

Earth Gin Elects Sanderson

W. G. Sanderson, Earth, Texas, has been elected president of the Earth Cooperative Gin, according to Jess O. Goode, manager.

James A. Littleton and R. J. Brock were elected vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Board members include Alvin O'Hair, Bruce Higgins, L. T. Smith and W. O. Wood.

ATTENTION GINNERS!

HERE'S WHY YOU GET... **DEPENDABLE SERVICE**

WITH THE **NEW!**

IVEY INCLINED MOTE CLEANER

The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner is a ruggedly constructed and compact mote cleaner and bale press. It is simple to operate, yet effective and efficient. The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner will add profit to your ginning operation. Get the full details.

Only the finest raw materials, combined with quality workmanship, and rigid production standards, go into the manufacture of Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner. Quality control is assured throughout production.

Close supervision in every stage of assembly results in an efficient piece of equipment. The Ivey Inclined Mote Cleaner and Bale Press is completely inspected and fully tested for flaws before shipment.

WRITE ... WIRE ... OR CALL WESTERN

Western Metals Division
of
WESTERN PIPE AND STEEL, INC.
2001 Auburn Lubbock, Texas
PO 5-0577

For better
**COTTON
CROPS**



PLANT...



YOU WILL PROFIT MORE IN 3 BIG WAYS



LONGER STAPLE

DELFO 9169 has the extra staple that mills are demanding. Staple length is usually from 1-1/16" to 1-5/32". In comparisons with other cotton, grown on the same soil and under the same weather conditions, **DELFO** produces a fiber 1/32" to 1/16" longer. To maintain this superior staple the ginner should exercise proper controls over drying and cleaning operations.

LESS FIELD WASTE

DELFO 9169 picks well by hand and machine. Large bolls fluff nicely for easy picking. Sturdy plant stands upright and holds the bolls well off the ground. Cotton stays in the boll well, does not string out and is not knocked out by machines going through the fields. An ideal cotton for mechanical harvesting.

HIGHER YIELDS

DELFO 9169 has a history of record yields in 5 acre contests, in experiment station tests and on farms. Its continually growing popularity is proof of its yielding ability. It is the **ONLY EXTRA STAPLE COTTON** that yields comparably with the shorter staple cottons. For high yields, longer staple, more picking efficiency, plant **DELFO 9169**.

PLANT...





Stoneville

Originator's

Cotton **S**eed

This tag will identify all Stoneville Cottonseed this year. S-O-C-S stands for STONEVILLE ORIGINATOR'S COTTON SEED. Just ask for SOCS (pronounced socks) and know you are getting the best seed you can buy. Seed that has been developed over 40 years of scientific breeding and research. Seed selected to give you qualities that you demand in your cotton. High yields, extra staple, better quality.

Stoneville seed are carefully selected to reach you at the very peak of potency. They are grown, harvested and ginned under our careful supervision. In addition to regular ginning, cleaning and delinting SOCS are flash processed. This process, developed by The Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Company, is described on the back of this brochure. Finally Stoneville Cotton Seed are sacked, sealed and tagged with this SOCS tag. Look for it when you buy. It is your guarantee that you are buying the very best cotton seed that money can buy.

BEST COTTON SEED YOU CAN BUY!!!!



STONEVILLE 7A HAS 8% MORE YIELD, 11% STRONGER FIBER THAN STONEVILLE #7

The popular STONEVILLE #7 will be replaced this year by a new, improved strain of this same cotton. It will be known as STONEVILLE 7A. This new cotton has shown definite improvements in yield and fiber qualities in comparison tests conducted by our Research Department over the past five years. A chart of these comparisons with Stoneville #7 is shown at the right. STONEVILLE 7A has all the characteristics that made Stoneville #7 so popular. Vigorous seedling growth gets the young plant off to an early start. It grows fast and fruits heavily. Short limbs hold the bolls off the ground for good machine picking. Lighter foliage permits sunlight to reach the bolls. The tough fiber can take the mauling of mechanical harvesting and modern high-speed ginning methods.

STONEVILLE 7A has the same tolerance to Verticillium Wilt that has been found in STONEVILLE #7.

2 NEW STONEVILLE

COTTONS



STONEVILLE 213 MATURES EARLIER THAN STONEVILLE #7

STONEVILLE 213 is another new strain of Stoneville #7. Results of comparisons made by our Research Department in 11 tests since 1957 are printed to the right. In these comparisons with #7, 213 showed a definite improvement in earliness and yield. 28% more lint was gathered at the first picking and 213 showed a 10% increase in total yield. STONEVILLE 213 also retained all the important characteristics of Stoneville #7, including tolerance to Verticillium Wilt.

COMBINE THE ADVANTAGES OF EARLINESS, HIGHER YIELDS AND BETTER FIBER!

These two new cottons, Stoneville 7A and 213, look alike. The plant is the same size and shape. The leaves and foliage are the same. They both yield exceptionally well. The difference is that 213 matures earlier. 7A has a better length and fiber strength. Gain all these advantages in one crop. Plant 25% of your acreage in STONEVILLE 213 and the balance in 7A. This way you start picking earlier, get highest yields and top quality.

Average
and Sto

Test an
Strain

Stonevil
7

Stonevil
7A (542

Tests
Dissemin

Average
Stonevil
Horners

Variet

Stonevil
7

Stonevil
213

Comparison of Fiber Strength and Fiber Length of Stoneville 7 and Stoneville 7A in Field Tests 1957-60^a

	Yield in lbs. lint per acre	Lint %	Fiber Length		Fiber Strength		Micro-naire fineness weight inches
			Staple length in 1/32 inches	Upper half mean length inches	Lbs. per sq. in.	Grams per grex	
Stoneville 7	960	38.3	34.2	1.13	77660	1.94	4.6
Stoneville 7A (1960)	1038	38.6	34.6	1.16	85550	2.05	4.9

^a Located at Stoneville, Mississippi; Marston, Missouri; Hornersville, Missouri; and Torreón, Mexico.

HERE'S HOW THESE NEW COTTONS COMPARED IN TESTS WITH STONEVILLE 7

Comparison of Fiber and Agronomic Qualities of Stoneville 7 and Stoneville 3202 in field tests at Stoneville, Mississippi; Marston, Missouri; Hornersville, Missouri and Torreón, Mexico—1957-60.

	Yield in lbs. lint per acre	Lint %	1st Picking		Boll size	Fiber strength lbs. per sq. inch	Staple length in 1/32 inches	Upper half mean length	Micro-naire fineness wt./in.
			Lbs. per acre	%					
Stoneville 7	960	38.3	676	69	75	77660	34.2	113	4.6
Stoneville 3202	1079	39.2	833	75	75	80700	34.2	113	5.0



A NEW COMPLETELY SMOOTH COTTON PLANT!



KLEAN PICKER or KP is a new cotton variety completely free of hair on stalk or leaf. No hairs to entangle with cotton fibers. KP is an initial release of a selection made during the early part of our slick leaf breeding program. Tests will continue until this hairless factor is incorporated into Stoneville's commercial cottons. A limited amount of seed is being released this year because of the interest shown in this program and for the opportunity to observe KP under various soil and climate conditions.

This record-making stalk of Stoneville 3202 was grown on Grundfest Brothers Plantation at Cary, Mississippi. It produced 262 bolls on a single stalk.

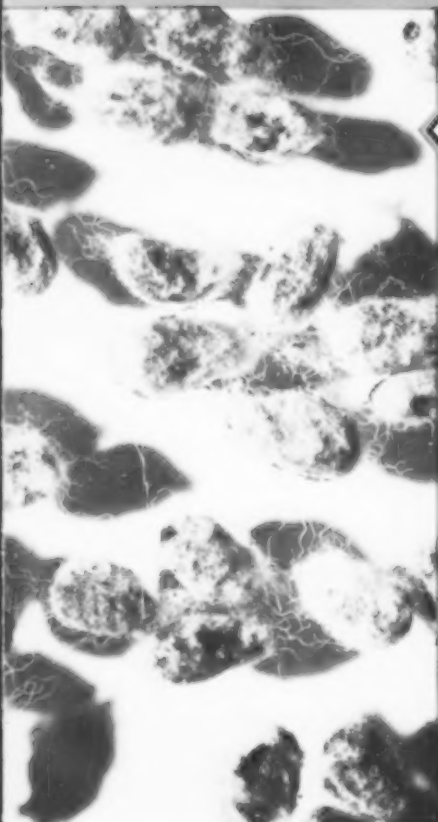


OUR EARLY MATURING COTTON



is a medium-to-small size plant. The leaves are small and the foliage sparse. Medium-size bolls open well and fluff for good hand- or machine-picking. Cotton stays in the boll well.

See the difference:



ORDINARY COTTON SEED

cleaned and delinted by usual methods have long, excessive fibers that cause seed to cling together. These "tags" prevent the additional cleaning, delinting and grading that Stoneville's Flash Processing provides.

FLASH PROCESSED COTTON SEED

have lint "tags" removed by a special flame process that was originated by The Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co. The removal of these fibers makes possible a more perfect job of cleaning and grading. When sacked, sealed and tagged with our SOCS tag you can be sure of the best seed that modern methods can provide.



Contact one of the following for further information and prices on Stoneville Originator's Cotton Seed.

ALABAMA

The Wax Company, Amory, Mississippi
Sawan, Inc., Columbus, Mississippi

ARKANSAS

Harry Rose, Hotel Noble, Blytheville
Dermott Grocery and Commission Company, Eudora
Eastern Arkansas Seed Company, Forrest City
Proctor Seed & Feed, Forrest City
Helena Wholesale, Inc., Helena
George Puryear, Frierson Bldg., Jonesboro
Robert Ayres, 20 Holly Hill Road, Little Rock
R. A. Pickens & Son, Pickens
C. V. Ware & Son, Pine Bluff
Gus Pugh Seed & Brokerage, Portland

ARIZONA

Hollandale Seed and Delinting Company,
Western Division, 1915 W. Grant St., Phoenix

LOUISIANA

Alexandria Seed Company, Alexandria
Terral-Norris Seed Company, Lake Providence

MISSISSIPPI

The Wax Company, Amory
Delta Grocery & Cotton Company, Clarksdale
Rose Seed Company, Clarksdale
Sawan, Inc., Columbus
Hollandale Seed & Delinting Co., Hollandale
Farmers Feed & Supply Co., Leland
Woods Farm Supply Co., Tunica
Mississippi Supply Company, Yazoo City

TENNESSEE

Hardy Walker, Dyersburg
Russell-Heckle Company, Memphis

TEXAS

Eastern Seed Company, Corpus Christi
Eastern Seed Company, Harlingen
Eastern Seed Company, Houston
Plains Seed & Delinting Company, Lubbock
Reed S. Lehman Company, McAllen
Reed S. Lehman Company, San Antonio
Eastern Seed Company, Schulenburg
Sugarland Industries, Sugarland
Eastern Seed Company, Taft

STONEVILLE

PEDIGREED SEED CO., STONEVILLE, MISS.

■ Nevada Ginners Show True Pioneer Spirit

A LOT OF BLOOD, sweat and tears have gone into making the state of Nevada a cotton-producing area, according to Tim Hafen, chairman, Pahrump Growers Association.

Pahrump Growers, in case you are wondering, is an association of 19 cotton producers in Nevada, who took their name from the Pahrump Valley, located about 55 miles west of Las Vegas where cotton is grown. Pahrump is an Indian name for water.

An additional amount of cotton is grown in Nevada, in the areas of Logandale, and Overton, about 50 miles northeast of Las Vegas.

The Valley got its start with the finding of artesian water a long while ago. Land development began almost 50 years ago, but didn't begin to show much promise until the early 1950's.

"Cotton helped tremendously," says Hafen.

Today the Valley produces—in addition to cotton—wheat, barley, alfalfa and alfalfa seed on some 7,000-odd acres under cultivation.

Cotton production was tried in the Valley several times, but it was in 1948 when Leon Hughes planted acres of Acala that the area began progressing until today the Valley has a total of 3,600 acres of cotton planted and averages two bales per acre.

Today, the Pahrump Growers say their favorite variety is El Paso 15-17, which they think is best suited for the mountain-desert climate.

Although cotton has been produced in the area for about 13 years, producers have had the service of a gin only the last three. Prior to 1959, when the Nevada Ginning Co. gin was built, seed cotton was baled by a 3-wire haybaler and trucked to Bakersfield, Calif., for ginning.

Today, the area is served with a modern, high-speed gin, managed by George Slater, who used to work the Valley as an entomologist.

"The Valley's population is about 300," says Hafen, "and we still lack many of today's city conveniences."

These conveniences, which many city-dwellers take for granted, are provided by the individuals living in the area—electricity is generated by individual power units; no telephones exist (residents are hopeful they will get phone service in the near future); no shopping centers and high school students ride a bus 20 miles to attend classes. Grammar school students have a modern structure, this doubles as a local community center for the adults.

"We feel we've come a long way as a new cotton growing area," says Hafen. "And we intend to go a lot farther."

Abernathy Co-op Elects

Lee Roy Waters has been elected president of the Abernathy (Texas) Cooperative Gin, says G. L. Phillips, manager.

B. A. McDougal and Billie Harrison were named vice-president and secretary, respectively.

Board members include Clayton Enger, Harvey Lutrick, Ralph Davis and Lonnie Brownlow.



NEVADA'S 'PIONEER' PRODUCERS—Getting the "poop" on the Cotton Producers Institute from Ed Gillespie, third from left, National Cotton Council, members of the Pahrump Growers Association look over a CPI promotion piece. The men above, left to right, are George Slater, manager, Nevada Ginning Co.; Tim Hafen, chairman, Pahrump Growers; Gillespie; Ted Blosser, vice-chairman, Pahrump Growers; and Bob Rund, Pahrump grower.

THE ABC'S OF GOOD BAGGING

A
TOUGH

withstands hard use
and rough wear

B
RUGGED

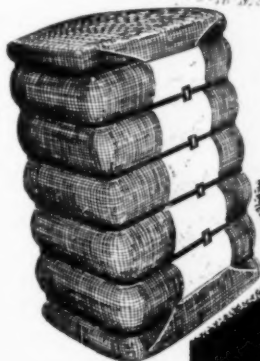
extra strength for
cleaner, stronger bales

C
DURABLE

maximum protection
from weather.

THESE ARE THE QUALITIES THAT MAKE "PRIDE OF INDIA"
THE BEST BAGGING IMPORTED INTO THE U. S. A. TODAY!

"Pride of India"



JUTE BAGGING

SALES REPRESENTATIVES THROUGHOUT
COTTON PRODUCING DISTRICTS

C. G. Trading Corporation

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Manufacturing Division — Houston, Texas

Stocks Maintained in Texas, North and South Carolina, Louisiana and California

Announced for Cotton



WRINKLE-FREE COTTON fabric, right, treated with the formaldehyde finishing process. The wrinkled fabric on the left was not treated.

A NEW CHEMICAL finishing process, which appears more durable than many other wash-wear finishes now being used on cotton, is currently being evaluated by the textile industry.

Plant-scale experiments by four firms indicate the treatment is commercially feasible. One of the firms is marketing limited quantities of the treated fabric to determine consumer acceptability.

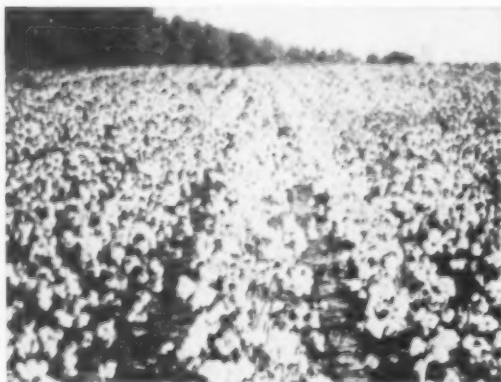
The new process, which uses formaldehyde to bind together cotton's cellulose molecules, is a development of USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, Agricultural Research Service, in New Orleans.

In addition to durability, formaldehyde-treated fabrics do not tend to yellow or become discolored when subjected to chloride bleach. Changes in the feel of the fabric are slight. Garments made from the treated fabric can be either line- or machine-dried.

Although the chemical cost is about the same, the formaldehyde treatment takes longer and requires more equipment than most wash-wear treatments now in use. Consequently, overall costs are higher than those of most other processes, which range from five to 10 cents per square yard. Most cotton textile finishing plants already have the equipment needed for the formaldehyde process, but some modification in present operations will be required.

Formaldehyde was one of the first chemicals tried on a wash-wear finishing agent, but in earlier trials the fabric loss was excessive. In the new process, fabric strength loss can be kept low enough so that experimental garments last as long as those given other types of wash-wear finishes.

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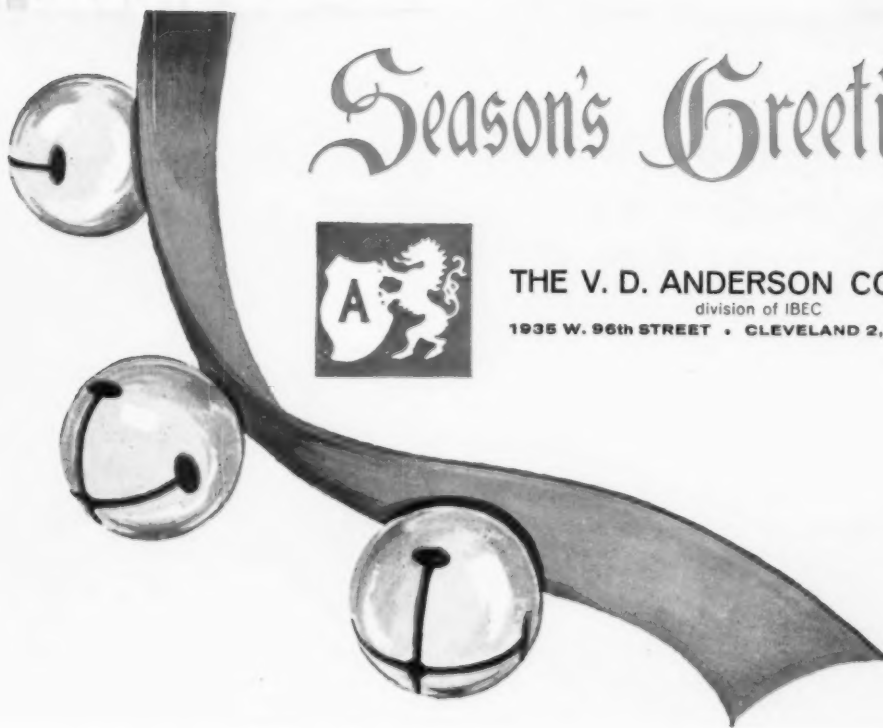
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At El Paso

HARRY MOORE HONORED — Harry Moore, center, former executive vice-president, El Paso Valley Cotton Association, and now vice-president, El Paso National Bank, was named "the man who has done the most to further farmer-businessman relations during 1961" at a supper sponsored by the El Paso Chamber of Commerce and El Paso Valley Cotton Association during the celebration of National Farm-City Week. Making the presentation above is James Bowden, left, president, El Paso Valley Cotton Association, and W. W. Wilson, right, executive vice-president, El Paso Chamber of Commerce.

USDA Says Farm Finances Will Improve in 1962

USDA says the credit and financial situation of U.S. farmers has improved this year and will continue on the upswing next year.

In its annual agricultural financial outlook report, USDA stated that increases in this year's farm income from 1960's level will increase debt retirement and raise values of farm real estate and crop and livestock inventories. Farm net income for 1961 is expected to total \$12.7 billion, up from 1960's \$11.7 billion.

Farmers' equities—the difference between assets and liabilities—are expected to hit \$184.1 billion by Jan. 1, compared to \$180.7 billion last year. The ratio of farm debts to farm assets, however, is expected to rise to about 13 percent by Jan. 1, up from 12.3 percent a year earlier.

Entering Braceros Totaled

The Mexican State Department has placed the total number of braceros entering the U.S. to Oct. 10 at 273,771. The predicted total was about 250,000 workers.

Belton Gin Names King

Belton (Texas) Farmers Co-op Gin has named E. R. King, Sr., as president for the coming year. Other officers and directors, announced by Manager L. D. Forrester, are: R. D. Jones, vice-president; R. L. McGuyer, secretary-treasurer; and Elmo Chaffin, C. C. Northam, Doyle Taylor and Tom Steagall, directors.

Japanese Trade Group Alarmed at 'Protectionism'

Members of the United States-Japan Trade Council, non-profit trade association, expressed their alarm at the growing trend toward protectionism in Texas as a threat to trade now being carried on between Texas and Japan.

This fear was told at a news conference held in Dallas by Nelson Stith, executive vice-president of the Council.

Stith pointed out that last year Texas's raw cotton exports to Japan totaled \$66.4 million.

Cotton leads the parade of Texas exports to the Japanese industry followed by petroleum products (\$17.5 million), synthetic rubber (\$10.5 million) and chemical products (\$11.5 million).

"We foresee a doubling of the Japanese national income by 1970," Stith said. "And as the leading state in exports to Japan, Texas can look forward to even greater increases in its exports, provided that the state does not shortsightedly impose unnecessary and burdensome restrictions upon this growing trade."

AHI Group Names Counsel

Jim Roe, director, agricultural division, E. H. Brown Advertising Agency, Chicago, has been named public relations counsel by the Animal Health Institute, according to James E. McCabe, AHI president.

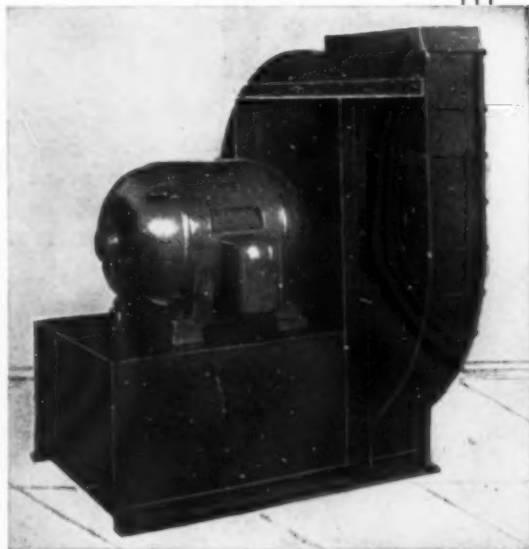
This new move by the AHI has been made to maintain close liaison with the distribution and preparation of information of Institute's special activities, says McCabe.

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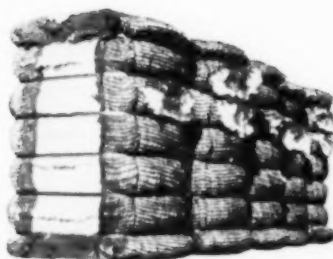
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HIGHLY VARIABLE offerings of cotton acquired by U.S. firms from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks alongside new crops reflecting current loan levels have presented a widely distorted price structure during the past several weeks in Europe. Cottons from Brazil have sold at unusually cheap prices. Growths such as Turkish, Iranian, and Syrian cottons have been bought in sizeable quantities. Various types of triangular transactions have made buyers hesitant. As this cotton is absorbed, and as added demand develops, a more uniform and predictable price pattern should evolve. This will be helpful for added volume sales from current crop.

Other factors retarding active buying interest in U.S. cottons, and all growths for that matter, in various countries are: re-evaluation of currencies, labor shortages, internal political trends, and varying degrees of uncertainty over world conditions.

For instance, in Switzerland, which is not a large cotton market but a most satisfactory one, all business was good, including textiles. But, labor is the principal concern there, and we were told that the textile business is usually as good as the labor supply permits.

Barter Talk Disruptive

Countries using large volumes of U.S. cotton are considerably concerned that the CCC may again push barter deals. This concern is justified when you observe the serious disruption in the price structure for Egyptian cotton as a result of barter agreements.

In Germany the official Egyptian price for Menoufi FG/E was 42.5 cents C.I.F. Yet, offers were being made freely at 39.5 cents by holders of barter agreement cotton. This has seriously affected the prices and selling policies of other countries producing significant amounts of extra-long staple cottons—Sudan and Peru, for instance. Convincing evidence is readily apparent in Europe that the U.S. will not reap added cotton export business by using barter deals. Other producing countries would adjust quickly to the uncertain, wobbly price pattern. The net result would be a general reduction in foreign exchange earnings by U.S. cotton.

Common Market Progresses

Efforts to enlarge the European Common Market from six to ten countries are moving ahead. This bold economic effort has been highly successful since its inception, first, as a triumvirate—Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg. A broadly united economy in Western Europe would have a combined market potential roughly comparable to the future of our own. The most serious problems in the enlargement undertaking apparently are market protection for farmers and the pros and cons of United Kingdom entry with the prospective status of the Commonwealth nations yet unresolved.

Cotton is classified as an industrial commodity import into the Common Market. As a consequence, it will escape the duty hikes and the import restrictions affecting foods. Cotton, as our best earner of foreign exchange, offers relatively greater possibilities for the future. This situation is in itself important enough that considerations of using U.S. cotton in barter transactions should be abandoned.

Successful Promotion Programs

A chat with Raymond Steinbach, European Director, Cotton Council International, in his Paris office, yielded several encouraging facts about cotton promotion results abroad. The textile industries in 16 countries are cooperating with CCI and USDA in joint market research and market development programs. As living levels increase in Europe, and with the improvements in cotton's end-use qualities, big opportunities have been found to increase per capita consumption through promotion.

Methods used in these programs, as in France, the United Kingdom, Finland, and Italy, are adaptations from the market research and promotion techniques developed in the U.S. by the National Cotton Council staff. The Council's extension abroad through CCI activities holds much promise for future market stability for U.S. cottons. Growers, and each associated branch of the industry, should not fail to recognize the many-fold dividends which are accruing from their small investments in National Cotton Council.

Limited Optimism Prevails

Limited optimism prevails in most of Western Europe. General business conditions are good. Textiles are on the downside compared with a year ago. In a few instances cotton manufacturers termed their current prospects as "highly discouraging". It would appear that the full effects of reasonably high levels of consumer incomes and employment will drag textiles along with perhaps some gains during the next few months.

Judging from impressions in Europe and information from other consuming countries, if the U.S. continues prevailing cotton policies throughout the remainder of this marketing year, our exports should total around six million bales by next July 31.

Where Does U.S. Cotton Stand In Western Europe?



C. R. SAYRE

"LIMITED OPTIMISM"—this is how C. R. Sayre, president and general manager, Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, Greenwood, Miss., terms the prevailing Western European outlook for cotton activity. In a few instances, adds Sayre, cotton manufacturers call their current prospects "highly discouraging".

In the following article, Sayre discusses these and other impressions gained in Western Europe during his recent tour with C. J. Coleman, assistant general manager of the Association.



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Does Modern Gin Equipment Damage Cotton Fibers?

Is the new ginning equipment being used today inflicting significant damage upon cotton fibers during ginning? This has been, and still is, a much discussed subject at various cotton industry meetings throughout the country. It has induced many research projects to be undertaken in an attempt to find an answer to the above question.

This situation has come about primarily because most tests conducted in recent years have been interpreted to prove that under extreme ginning treatments, fiber damage has usually occurred. The results of these tests have been given extensive publicity—but what about all the other ginning-spinning research, the results of which have not been given equal publicity? What have they proved or disproved?

Since there have been a number of contradictory tests, the authors felt that it would be useful and informative to make a tally sheet on the major findings of most of the research tests run to date on the above subject. This report, therefore, presents a bibliography of the tests reviewed, a simplified summary of spinning performance of each test, a balance sheet showing the directional effects of various ginning treatments on mill qualities and performance, and a list of general statements drawn from the historical study of ginning-spinning tests by the authors.

Table I gives a bibliography and summary of the ginning-spinning tests run by various organizations since 1947. The bibliography may not be complete, but it does cover all the test reports available on the subject to date. It can be seen from the dates in this table that the question of potential damage to cotton fibers is not a new one by any means.

Several of the tests included in this series were not on gin drying and lint cleaning, but rather on the effects of mill cleaning equipment upon processing and spinning performance of cotton. They show definitely that too much mill cleaning equipment can also adversely affect processing and spinning performance.

Table II is a balance sheet showing directional effects of various gin processes on mill qualities and performance. It is an attempt to present a bird's-eye view of all the tests in terms of direction on or off the base in each individual test. In this effort to consolidate a lot of widely different tests, the minimum of gin treatment was used as the base for all tests included. A plus sign (+) is used to indicate an improvement in a particular quality such as grade, ends-down, etc. A plus in ends-down, for example, does not mean more ends-down but actually fewer, which is an improvement in spinning. The same interpretation follows for all qualities.

A minus sign (—) indicates a loss in quality or spinning performance. A zero (0) means no change from the base. In classifying these as plus or minus the degree of difference from the base was not taken into consideration. When totaling the various columns for a net plus or minus figure, pluses and minuses were allowed to cancel each other.

Obviously this is not a true statistical approach, but it has some value in trying to put together a vast array of data that cannot be averaged in the ordinary sense. It does show a tabulation of the directional effects lint cleaning and dry-

ing have on mill qualities and spinning performance. For example, under staple length the averages show that one lint cleaner gave a net average staple increase 17 percent of the times over no lint cleaning, whereas the use of two lint cleaners gave a net result of a decrease in staple length 33 percent of the times.

Following is a list of general statements from the historical study of ginning-spinning tests.

- Fiber and spinning damage is possible in both extreme ginning and spinning operations.

- In general the accumulated tests indicate that excessively low moisture is the most common cause of damage.

- In general the lint cleaners do not indicate damage in themselves, but only in combination with very low moisture.

- In general overhead cleaning in itself does not indicate damage.

- In general over-drying increases grade and decreases staple.

- In general bale value is increased by drying and lint cleaning.

- Only in high grades do drying and lint cleaning weight losses over-balance value gain through higher grade.

- Generally the mill waste percentages correlate with grade as improved by drying and cleaning.

- Insufficient or no drying and cleaning also adversely affect performance and value.

- Deliberate damage in tests does not mean that this is a common ginning practice. Interpretations of tests are justified only on data at hand and cannot be applied to the whole crop.

- Basic fiber and spinning research should be continued, but a "survey" type of investigation should also be developed to try to get a cross-section picture of ginning practices and fiber and spinning results.

- Spinning tests should be reported in lay language, with statistical studies and complete data included in an appendix.

- It has been positively determined by several researchers that the actual yarn count in a test can be very critical, especially when spinning near the upper limit of yarn counts. Ample data are available to show, for example, that a cotton may spin 40's yarn quite well, but can go to pieces on ends-down on 41's or 42's. The spinning limit of a given cotton is sharply defined. The industry uses a correction for off-size in yarn strength by calculating the break factor (yarn break in pounds times actual yarn count). A similar correction formula for ends-down is also needed—meantime it is best to report actual yarn number, as well as nominal.

TABLE I—BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUMMARY OF GINNING-SPINNING TESTS, 1947-1961

Test No.	Publisher	Date	Report Title	Chief Variable	Spinning Results and Conclusions, Ends-Down, Yarn Strength, Yarn Appearance
1	Mill	February, 1947	Seed Cotton Drying Test	Drying	Slight improvement in all factors with medium temperature, but all tests spun very well.
2	Mill	1950	Flow Through Lint Cleaner Studies	Vertical Opener Versus Saw Lint Cleaner	High Cleaning efficiency of lint cleaner permitted removal of beaters in opening and picking—less card waste, cleaner yarn and better spinning from lint cleaner on low grades. No damage indicated by lint cleaner.
3	Research Organization	May, 1951	Gin Drying of Cotton	Drying and Lint Cleaning	Slight improvement with medium temperature. No lint cleaner effects. Cotton spun very well.
4	National Cotton Council	March, 1952	Cotton Fiber Properties, Spinning Efficiency and Fabric Quality as Affected by Ginning Practices	Drying and Lint Cleaning	All differences very slight and inconsistent. Very slight indication of lower quality with high temperature. Practically all mills averaged good spinning ends-down.
5	Institute of Textile Technology	November, 1952	The Effects of Gin Drying Temperatures and Storage on the Spinning Quality of "Green New Crop" Cotton	Drying and Storage	No differences due to temperature. Definite spinning improvement with both seed cotton and lint storage. All cottons spun very well.
6	USDA	September, 1953	Moisture Content of Seed Cotton in Relation to Cleaning and Ginning Efficiency and Lint Quality	Drying	Slight loss in yarn strength with low moisture resulting from excessive drying. No ends-down data available.
7	Textile Research Institute	July, 1954	Effects of Drying at High Temperatures Prior to Ginning	Drying	Very slight increase in ends-down with heat. No other differences. All lots spun well, within good spinning limits.
8	USDA	May, 1958	Effects of Lint Cleaning of Cotton	Lint Cleaning	No real differences. No ends down data available.
9	USDA	August, 1958	Effects of Cleaning Practices at Gins on Fiber Properties and Mill Performance of Cotton	Overhead, Drying and Lint Cleaning	Ends-down increased with drying and lint cleaning. Small reduction of yarn appearance with drying, but not with lint cleaners. Very slight reduction in yarn strength with drying. Except for extremes cotton spun within good spinning limits.
10	USDA (To be published soon)	December, 1960	Harvesting and Lint Cleaning Study	Overhead and Lint Cleaning	No difference due to different overheads, but decided damage with bulk lint cleaner in all items.
11	Textile Research Laboratories	January, 1961	The Effects of Saw Lint Cleaning on Cotton at Gins	Overhead, Drying and Lint Cleaning	No differences due to overhead, drying or lint cleaning.
12	Roy Forkner, Textile Research Laboratories (To be published soon)	January, 1961	The Effects of Lint Cleaning on Spinning Performance	Lint Cleaning	No differences in ends-down or yarn appearance. Slight loss in yarn strength with lint cleaning. Except for a few lots, all cottons spun satisfactorily.
13	Aubrey Lockett, Textile Research Laboratories	January, 1961	The Effects of Different Ginning Treatments on Processing and Spinning Performance	Drying and Lint Cleaning	Lowest ends-down with moderate drying and lint cleaning, but all tests good to excellent. Slight decrease in yarn appearance with lint cleaning, but no effect from drying. Except for extremes all lots spun very well. Higher short fiber content correlated with lower ends-down.
14	USDA	1961	Effects of Harvesting-Ginning Practices on Fiber Quality, Mill Performance and Product Quality	Drying	Excessive drying produced a greater amount of short fibers and lower yarn strength, but gave better spinning performance.
15	Auburn University	July, 1961	Who Killed Cotton Quality?	Drying and Lint Cleaning	Excessive drying and cleaning lowered spinnable limit and yarn strength.
Mill Cleaning Machinery Tests					
16	Textile Research Laboratories	May, 1960	Mill Versus Pilot Laps	Mill Versus Pilot Laps	Fewer ends-down, higher yarn strength, and better yarn appearance for pilot laps with minimum beaters.
17	Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., and Textile Research Laboratories	October, 1960	Vertical Opener By-Pass	By-Pass Vertical Opener	By-Passing the vertical opener reduced ends-down substantially, and increased yarn strength and appearance slightly.
18	Textile Research Laboratories	November, 1960	Mill Versus Pilot Laps	Mill Versus Pilot Laps	Substantially fewer ends-down, higher yarn strength and yarn appearance for pilot plant with less cleaning equipment.

TABLE II—DIRECTIONAL EFFECTS OF VARIOUS GIN PROCESSES ON MILL QUALITIES AND PERFORMANCE

Processing	Grade	Classer's Staple	Manufacturing Waste	Ends-Down	Yarn Appearance	Yarn Strength
Overhead Cleaning Simple	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base
	0	00	0	0	0	0
	+	—	+	+	—	—
Moderate	Net 50%	Net -33%	Net 50%	Net 0	Net -50%	Net -67%
	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elaborate	+	+	+	—	—	+
	Net 50%	Net 0	Net 50%	Net -67%	Net -50%	Net 0%
Moisture High	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base
	0	0	+	++++	0	0
Medium	+++	—	—	—	++	++
	Net 75%	Net -80%	Net -50%	Net 60%	Net 25%	Net 0%
Low	0	0	+	0	0	0
	+++	—	+++	+++	+++	—
Lint Cleaning 0 Cleaners	Net 88%	Net -89%	Net 14%	Net -22%	Net -13%	Net -89%
	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base	Base
1 Cleaner	00	00000000	0	0	00000000	00000
	+++	+++	+++	++	+	—
	+++	—	+++	—	—	—
	Net 82%	Net 17%	Net 90%	Net -29%	Net -10%	Net -55%
2 Cleaners	0	00	0	0	0000	—
	++++	+	+++	++++	+	—
	Net 80%	Net -33%	Net 75%	Net 22%	Net -40%	Net -100%

By
George Pfeiffenberger
and
Bill Crumley*

■ Executive Vice-President, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Lubbock, and Associate Director, Textile Research Laboratories, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, respectively.

In Cotton Marketing

GRADE AND STAPLE LENGTH, as determined by the cotton classifier, have traditionally been the basis for determining cotton quality and price. Although volumes have been written and more said in recent years about the inadequacies of these measurements, they have provided the best first approximation of cotton quality economically feasible at present levels of technology.

It has been obvious for many years that these traditional cotton quality measurements are inadequate for other fiber properties which contribute to, or detract from, cotton quality are not adequately measured by the classifier. Among these are fiber fineness, strength, and length uniformity. These properties, plus others, have been included in the classifier's evaluation of "character". The classifier's estimation of character is often disappointing when put to the practical test of manufacturing performance. Because of this, instrument development to measure these fiber properties is the goal of those interested in better cotton quality evaluation. Although this goal has not been reached, progress has been made.

Other Properties Contribute

Fiber Properties, other than classifier's grade and staple length known to contribute to cotton quality and used in the cotton industry, are laboratory measurements of fiber fineness, maturity, strength, length, length uniformity, foreign matter and color. We have confined this article to deal with fiber fineness, as measured by air-flow instruments and fiber tensile strength, which are the properties measured mostly in domestic and international trade. These are the only fiber properties established for the International Cotton Calibration Standards, developed in 1957 to facilitate more precise evaluation of raw cotton quality in domestic and international trade.

The most widely used test in the cotton industry is the air-flow instrument measurement of fiber fineness and maturity in combination. These instruments were adapted for testing cotton in the late 1940's. The Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, has published Micronaire readings, along with other fiber and spinning test data, on model qualities from selected gin points across the Cotton Belt since 1948 in its Annual Cotton Quality Survey series. Over the years the value of fineness measurements has been recognized by more and more people in the industry. Along with this recognition has come improvement in air-flow instruments until present models are capable of supplying data on an individual bale basis at very low cost. The

use of fineness measurements in the cotton trade has increased rapidly in recent years. This has given emphasis to the need for including Micronaire reading in factors considered in determination of price in the market place.

Indirect Results

Fineness measurements are not being used in the determination of price except in an indirect way. Knowledge about the relationships of fineness to processing performance and yarn quality is inadequate. It is known, however, that low Micronaire readings in most varieties of American Upland cotton indicate fine, weak fibers which are undesirable in the manufacture of high-grade yarns. Cotton with high Micronaire readings in a given variety of the same grade and staple length normally produces weaker yarns than cotton with Micronaire readings in the medium range. It is also known that controlling the fineness of the raw stock helps mills control the quality of their yarn and reduces processing difficulties.

This knowledge is being used by many mills—first to avoid buying either the extremely fine or coarse cotton, and second in mixing the bales they purchase using a formula for fineness which will maintain a constant level.

Fiber strength is next to fiber fineness from the standpoint of use in the cotton industry for determining cotton quality. The first practical fiber strength instrument was developed in the late 1930's. This instrument was adopted for use in the Cotton Division's program in 1942. It was also put into limited use by the industry about that time. Fiber strength is a very important measurement from the standpoint of predicting yarn strength and manufacturing performance. This test method, however, has not been developed to the point where it may be used on a bale-to-bale basis, due to the time required to perform the test. When a rapid, accurate, and economical test method is developed, no doubt it will be put into widespread use by the industry.

Fiber Tests Increasing

The Southern Regional Cotton Marketing Research Technical Committee made a study to determine the use being made of fiber measurements in marketing and

processing of cotton in the United States during the 1956 and 1957 cotton seasons. This study revealed the use of fiber tests has increased significantly in recent years with fineness and strength being the major fiber properties currently being measured.

This study indicated the general practice by both mills and shippers in making interior purchases was to discount heavily, or avoid the purchase of, cotton that possessed extremely fine or weak fibers. The fineness values above, or below, which cotton was considered desirable varied between mills and no consistent pattern of premiums and discounts has been developed between the extreme ranges, or for average, or higher, tensile strength. Fiber specifications of mills varied considerably from mill to mill which resulted in shippers adopting a highly irregular system of discounting purchases. Except in areas where fiber quality variability is a known problem, testing in the local market is limited to testing small lots or a random samples from various producing areas in order to locate those areas where fiber quality had been adversely affected. A report of this study was made in Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin No. 72, available from Experiment Stations in the cotton growing states except California.

Thus, incomplete knowledge of the relationship of fiber properties to processing performance and yarn quality complicates the inclusion of these fiber properties in cotton prices. If the relative value for the various fiber properties is determined and used extensively in trade, the Commodity Credit Corporation would have a reasonable justification for including such measurements in its price formula for price support purposes. CCC normally uses premiums and discounts of various qualities in the market to establish price support differentials.

Top Priority

In this connection, the Cotton and Cottonseed Research Marketing Advisory Committee at the February, 1960, meeting gave top priority to its recommendation for expanding USDA research to include studies on ways and means of more effectively pricing cotton on the basis of fiber properties. As a result the Department's Economic Research Service has initiated a project designed to obtain more realistic and helpful information which may be used as a basis for pricing cotton in relation to fiber properties. This study was designed to collect information from spinners and shippers on their current practices and problems to cotton quality factors other than grade and staple length, particularly from the

By

E. J. OVERBY

Director, USDA-AMS Cotton Division, Washington, D.C.

standpoint of buying, selling, price differentials, handling and manufacturing. In addition to the above objectives, efforts will be made to develop and test new approaches and techniques. This will include, for example, ways and means of combining manufacturing data for various qualities of cotton with actual and hypothetical price differentials for more accurately determining the following:

- How much more a particular mill making specified yarns and fabrics can afford to pay for cottons with selected combinations of quality elements.
- The extent to which changes in either actual or hypothetical market price differentials for cottons with alternative combinations of quality elements affect the combination of quality elements which are most profitable for the mill to use.
- The extent to which changes in the mill's processing costs, processing equipment and yarn prices affect the combination of quality elements which are most advantageous to the mill.

This study will also be concerned with providing similar information on the economics of cotton quality from the standpoint of producers.

In view of the almost endless number of combinations of quality variables in raw cotton, manufacturing procedures and conditions, types and qualities of cotton products, and in other supply and demand factors, the job of analyzing in detail the factors affecting price and price differentials for the numerous qualities of raw cotton is an enormous one. However, with the aid of modern methods of processing and analyzing large volumes of data, it is hoped that within a comparatively short time information and techniques will be developed which will result in a pricing system in which the price differentials for cottons will be much more nearly in line with their over-all use values than at present. If this is accomplished, it will be a result of a great deal of industry and government effort. But, such accomplishments might well largely solve the quality problems which are currently of so much concern to the domestic cotton industry.

Interest High

Summarizing, we would like to point out that most people concerned with cotton quality evaluation and utilization are extremely interested in obtaining more precise and accurate methods of determining quality which will accurately reflect manufacturing performance. It is true that we have laboratory measurements at the present time to determine such factors as fineness, maturity, length, length uniformity, strength, color and foreign matter. The fineness measurement by the air-flow method is the only one that could be used on a bale-to-bale basis to supplement classer's grade and staple length. All other measurements have thus far proven too slow and expensive for large scale use. All of these measurements, however, are most useful as aids in classing, standardization and research programs of the Department. The USDA is making full use of available laboratory measurements in an effort to improve its classification and other cotton programs. In addition, the Department and others are exerting much effort to develop more meaningful and rapid laboratory measurements.

Japan Increases Import Of Oilseeds

A moderate increase in Japan's imports of oilseeds will bring the 1961 total to almost two million short tons of which 1.4 million tons or 47 million bushels will be soybeans. This compares with 1.8 million tons in 1960, of which 1.2 million tons (41.5 million bushels) were soybeans. Vegetable oil imports are forecast at 27,900 tons and animal fats at 280,000 tons. The Japanese government continues to liberalized imports of fats and oils, including raw materials and oilcakes, by Oct. 1, 1962.

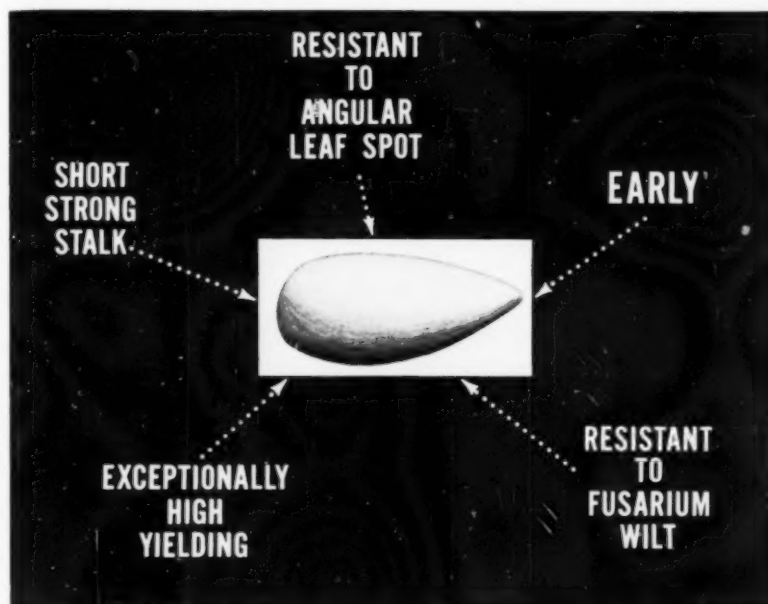
William M. Flynn

San Joaquin Ginner Dies

William M. Flynn, 60, manager of the West Side Farmers' Cooperative Gin in San Joaquin, died of a heart attack Nov. 22 in his home. Flynn had been the manager of the gin for 17 years.

He is survived by his widow, a son, a sister, and two grandchildren.

■ HARVEY D. DAVIS succeeded A. C. Spencer as executive director of the Texas State Soil Conservation Board on Dec. 1. He served as assistant executive director from 1954 until assuming his new duties. Spencer resigned to enter private business.



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Ethyl Glasscock Chosen 1962 South Plains Maid

A 20-year-old Lubbock beauty, who found the second time to be the charm, is the 1962 South Plains Maid of Cotton.

She is Miss Ethel Ann Glasscock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Glasscock of Lubbock. Miss Glasscock won the title in competition with 24 other lovely girls and will now represent the South Plains in the national contest in Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Glasscock, a sophomore education major at Texas Tech, was second alternate in last year's contest.

"All year I've looked forward to this year's contest in hopes of winning," she said as congratulations poured in from a

host of well-wishers. "This is the grandest contest anyone can enter."

The new Maid of Cotton succeeds Mrs. Joan Weinke Weaver, who took the honor last year.

Placing first alternate at the 12th annual contest was Miss Jan Barton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Barton, Matador. Second alternate is Miss Deborah Denise Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neal H. Rose of Morton.

In addition to entering the national contest in December, Miss Glasscock will receive a \$1,000 wardrobe. Miss Barton will receive a \$200 gift certificate and Miss Rose a \$100 gift certificate.

SOUTH PLAINS MAID — Miss Ethyl Ann Glasscock, center, Lubbock, was named 1962 South Plains Maid of Cotton at the twelfth annual contest. First alternate is Miss Jan Barton, left, Matador, and second alternate is Miss Deborah Denise Rose, right, Morton.

All three will ride the South Plains float in the Cotton Bowl Parade in Dallas Jan. 1.

Miss Glasscock was born in Greenville, but came to Lubbock six years ago. Though raised in the city, she is no stranger to cotton.

"My grandmother has a small farm," she said. "When I was 8 or 9 years old I used to pick cotton for \$1 a day."

Miss Glasscock is 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 132 pounds. Her measurements are 38-25½-38. She has brown hair and brown eyes.

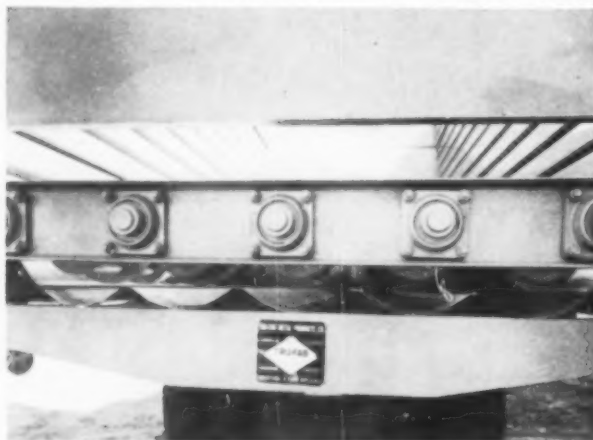
Miss Barton also is 20 years of age and a sophomore at Tech. She is 5 feet 6 inches, weighs 129 and has measurements of 36-24-36. She has ash brown hair and blue eyes.

The second alternate, Miss Rose, is also a 20-year-old Tech sophomore. She is 5 feet 6 inches, weighs 120 pounds, and has blond hair and green eyes. Her statistics are 36-24-36.

George Pfeifferberger, executive vice-president of the Plains Cotton Growers Assn., was general chairman of the contest.

Judges included W. A. Barber, Greenville, S.C.; R. H. Jewell, Chickamauga, Ga.; Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody, Dallas; J. Dana Ramsbottom, Memphis; and Ben F. Tipton, Greenville, S.C.

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from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

No Decisions by Sub committee

An eight-man subcommittee of the Secretary of Agriculture's Advisory Committee on Cotton met here this week in an effort to develop legislative proposals for consideration by Congress when it returns to Washington in January.

The subcommittee directed its attention toward the drafting of proposals which would apply to the 1963 and subsequent crops, rather than seek changes in the 1962 program. The full Committee has already recommended against changing the program for next year.

The subcommittee, headed by Benjamin F. Smith of Stoneville, Miss., was named by Dr. Alexander Nunn, Birmingham, Ala., chairman of the over-all Cotton Committee, to study several possible programs.

Other members of the subcommittee are Harry Baker, Fresno, Calif.; D. W. Brooks, Atlanta, Ga.; James Y. Camp, Shafter, Calif.; Frederic Heidelberg, Raleigh, N.C.; Wilmer Smith, Lubbock, Texas; Albert L. Storey, Charleston, Mo., and Jesse Stratton, Clinton, Okla.

William O. Shofner, deputy director, Price Division, USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, is serving as executive secretary of the advisory committee.

Dr. Nunn said the subcommittee would be "exploring more fully" the five alternative programs discussed by the full committee here last month.

Those alternatives were:

A limited purchase plan. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas would continue, as at present, but growers who voluntarily reduced plantings below their allotment would receive higher supports, based on the percentage of their reduction.

A diversion payment program. This would be similar to the wheat and feed grains programs. Several variations, however, were discussed. These included both mandatory percentage cuts as a condition for receiving price supports, and payments on acreage taken out of production.

A trade incentive plan. The objective here would be to equalize costs of U.S. cotton to domestic and foreign mills. Several ways of doing that were discussed, including a "differential" subsidy to domestic mills.

A domestic allotment plan. Under this proposal growers would get high supports on that percentage of their normal production going to domestic mills for production of goods to be sold in this country. Mills could get lower-priced cotton for manufacturing of cotton goods for export, as well as protection against imports. This, in effect, would mean a two-price system for cotton.

A choice program similar to the one in effect in 1959 and 1960.

Freeman Between Rock And Hard Place

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, in efforts to develop an acceptable cotton program, is caught between a rock and a hard place.

He is committed to increasing rather than decreasing farm income. But, he also has strict Budget Bureau orders, backed up by President Kennedy, not to launch any program which would cost the government more money.

None of the five plans discussed would, apparently, meet both the objective of higher income to producers and no increase in government costs.

Unlike feed grains and wheat, however, there seems to be no immediate urgency to cutting off production. Cotton men seem pretty well agreed that production held to about 14 million bales will be "just about right" for meeting domestic and foreign mill demand, while holding the carry-over at around seven million bales.

Secretary Freeman, on the other hand, is strongly opposed to any plan which would further increase cotton stocks despite pressures from some segments of the cotton trade, especially spinners.

Spinners Won't Wait For '63 Relief

While agreeing with his Cotton Committee that it is too late to get congressional action on a new cotton program for 1962, Secretary Freeman is very anxious to get legislation which would become effective in 1963.

He is represented by aides as being very much concerned about the disadvantage which the present cotton export subsidy imposes on domestic mills in competing with foreign mills for U.S. markets.

Freeman is expected to present early in the next Congress proposals designed to make cotton available to U.S. spinners at a price which would enable them to compete on equal terms with foreign mills which receive the advantage of the 8½ cents a pound subsidy.

It is not, however, expected that he will ask that a domestic subsidy be paid to spinners on the 1962 crop. He is thinking more in terms of 1963 and thereafter, we understand.

But, Freeman is not content to wait until 1963 to provide U.S. spinners with relief from the present situation. It was on his request that President Kennedy asked the Tariff Commission to consider the possibility of imposing a special tax of 8½ cents a pound on the cotton content of all cotton textile imports.

Department of Agriculture officials understand that the request for a Tariff

(Continued on Page 32)



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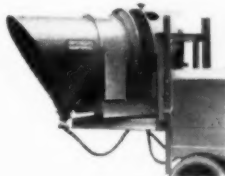
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Unequalled in work capacity by any air sprayer. Optional high clearance axle; new Prestomatic controls.



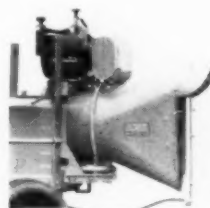
MODEL 30-RC

For medium-to-large acreages. New Prestomatic controls; optional high clearance axle.



MODEL 20-RC attachment

For medium-to-large acreages. New height adjustment; new Prestomatic controls.



MODEL 15-RCG attachment

For medium acreages. Available with either hydraulic or mechanical controls.



MODEL 10-RC attachment

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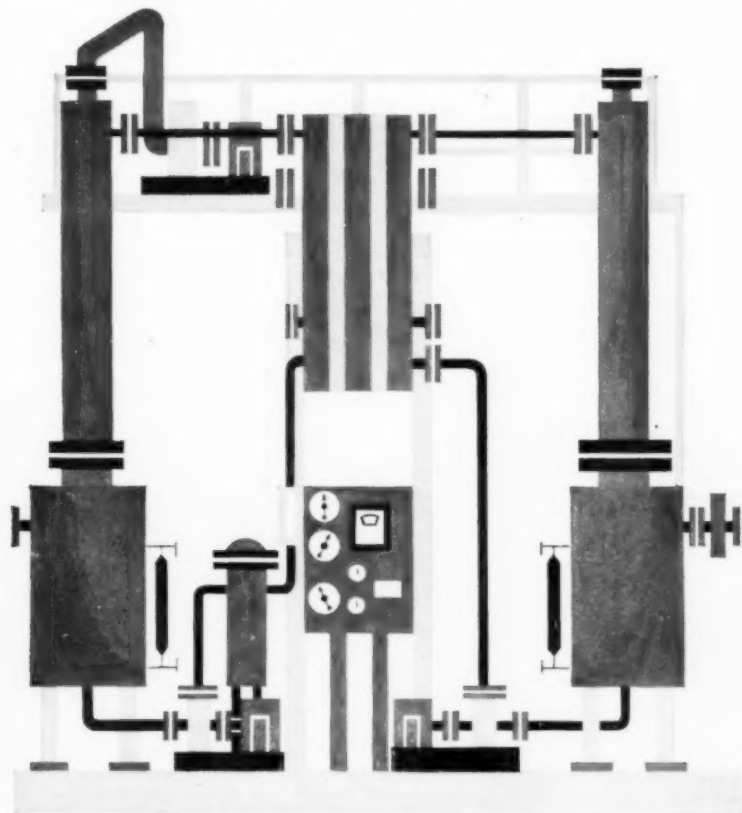


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From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 28)

Commission study was, while a necessary legal procedure, tantamount to declaration of such a tax to become effective as of some future date.

Spinners say that, while giving them protection in the domestic market, such a tax would do nothing to aid them in regaining cotton textile markets abroad, markets lost largely as the result of lower wages in Japan and elsewhere. They don't expect the government to do anything more than it now does about that.

The question of the level of price supports on 1962 cotton is officially described as "still undecided," despite rumors of up to a four cents a pound cut from 1962 price props.

Department officials give the impression that serious consideration is being given to a reduction in 1962 supports, but they deny that any reduction would be as much as \$20 a bale.

Secretary Freeman, we hear, plans to delay announcement of 1962 supports until somewhere near the Feb. 15 legal deadline in order to retain as strong a bargaining position as he can in dealing with Southern legislators on other farm matters.

It has been suggested, strictly unofficially, that he might be willing to "discuss" the amount of the reduction with Southern congressmen before making any decision. Department officials have been hinting at a support of about 31 cents, two cents under the 33.04 cents 1961 average.

Texas MOC Group Elects Officers

The 1963 South Plains Maid of Cotton Contest committee met in Lubbock recently and elected George Loveless to succeed George Pfeiffenberger as general chairman. Rufus Grisham was named vice-chairman.

The group evaluated the 1962 contest just completed and made suggestions concerning the event next year.

At Dallas Ag Club

Cotton and Foreign Policy Implications Told

Carl Cox, Jr., director, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, and Walter B. Moore, editorial staff writer, Dallas Morning News, were guest speakers at the regular meeting of the Dallas Agricultural Club, Dec. 4.

The duo spoke on the challenges facing Texas cotton production in our nation's future foreign policy.

Questions discussed included—Should the U. S. give more, or less foreign aid, and to what countries?—Should the U. S. import more or less foreign products?—What should we do about future exports?—and What should the U. S. do about the European Common Market?

Following the discussions, new officers for 1962 were installed. They include Don Clark, State Fair of Texas, president; Tom Milligan, farm editor, Dallas News, first vice-president; and Ed Pe-witt, county SCS agent, second vice-president.

To Japan

U.S. Cotton Textiles Up

During the first half of 1961, cotton goods valued at \$1,019,733 entered Japan, and of this total, 20.9 percent was of U.S. origin, according to Japanese-U.S. Textile Information Service. This is a substantial increase from the less than 10 percent achieved by U.S. during the entire year 1960.

A liberalization program is now being carried out in Japan. Some of the textile items being removed from restrictions are blankets, sweaters, dresses, suits and overcoats. All items made of knitted fabrics are being removed from the list, and many other items in cotton goods category are scheduled to be freed in the near future, JUSTIS said.

Japanese Consumption Up

Japanese cotton goods consumption rose 14.4 percent during the first half of 1961, as compared with the same period in 1960, announced the Japanese-U.S. Textile Information Service (JUSTIS).

Home market demands for cotton goods amounted to 402,920,000 pounds, or 58.3 percent of the 691,340,000 pound total output during the period. For the same period in 1960, home demands totaled 588,558,000 pounds.

Exports during the first half of '61 totaled 271,060,000 pounds, 39.2 percent of total yarn output.

End of month stocks in Japanese warehouses averaged 280,010,000 pounds during the first half of 1961 as compared with 239,080,000 pounds averaged during the same period a year ago.

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• TFB Re-elects West As President

TEXAS FARM BUREAU'S board of directors re-elected J. H. West as its president for 1962, at an election at the close of the TFB Convention in Galveston in November. West is a cotton and grain farmer at Bishop.

The Board also re-elected C. H. DeVaney, Coahoma farmer, as vice-president and Edwin Sanderson, Paris, as secretary-treasurer.

■ **DR. STANLEY COPPOCK**, Cleo Springs, Okla., has been appointed entomologist with the New Mexico State University Extension Service. Coppock succeeds **JOHN J. DURKIN**, who recently resigned.

CPA Hears Freeman

Cotton Producers Association members heard Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman make a strong plea to support the administration's expected proposals to maintain a liberal foreign trade policy "adequate to the times."

Freeman, speaking to the group in Atlanta this month, said the U.S. faces the challenge of "forging legislation that will equip the President with the authority he needs to negotiate with our trading partners throughout the world."

He said that living by the constructive program of reciprocal trade agreements advanced by Cordell Hull in 1934 has enabled the U.S. to rise to new heights of leadership and participation in the world market which participation amounted to \$5 billion worth of agricultural exports last year.

Crop Report

With cleaning up operations hampered by wet fields, farmers in the Mid-South are waiting for clear weather to complete their work for the season.

According to county agents' reports in Mississippi, only the extreme northern sections of the state have any appreciable amount of harvesting left to do.

In Texas, farmers have been held back for four consecutive weeks because of bad weather.

On the Texas Plains, cotton harvest is about four weeks behind schedule with November rains and snow halting progress early in the month. About 15 percent of the northern High Plains cotton has been harvested, about 50 percent behind schedule. Southern High Plains cotton is about 60 percent harvested and the state as a whole had about 70 percent of the cotton harvested by Dec. 1.

In New Mexico, cotton harvest moved into high gear as fields dried out enough for pickers to move in. Gins were operating on a 24-hour basis as of Dec. 4, although fog and high humidity in some areas shortened the "picking day."

In the Far West, California reports harvest virtually complete in the San Joaquin Valley, with many gins already shut down for the season. Picking is still heavy in the desert areas.

■ **LEROY P. PERCY**, Greenville, was recently elected to the Board of Mississippi River Lee Commissioners at Greenville. Percy is chairman of the Delta Council Agricultural Committee.

For '62 Convention

NCPA Committee To Meet At Sheraton-Dallas

Members of the general arrangements committee will meet in Dallas, Dec. 12, to make plans for the sixty-sixth annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, according to Joe Flaig, chairman, Simmons Cotton Oil Mills.

The meeting will be at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, convention site.

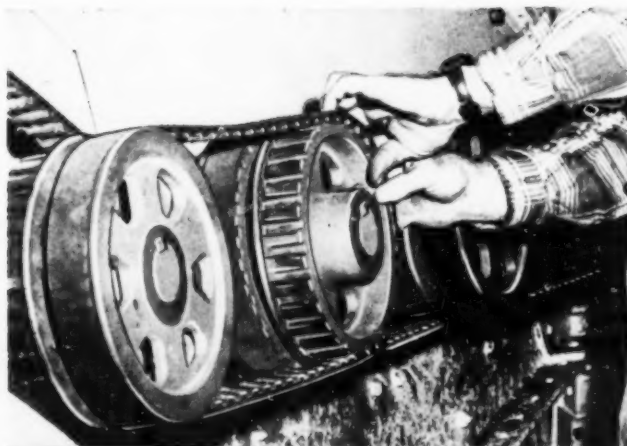
Committee members include Flaig; L. W. Althaus, Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co.; Claude T. Fuqua, foods division, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; Dick Haughton, Jr., The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press and Louis Tobian, Louis Tobian & Co.

In addition to committee members, NCPA President T. J. Mills, Stamford Cotton Oil Co.; John Moloney, NCPA secretary-treasurer; and Carr Robinson, chairman, golf committee, will attend the meeting.

Poor Seed Reaps Poor Crop

Cheap cottonseed cost more, points out Jasper Jernigan, Auburn University Extension Service, when you consider the possibility of a poor crop and low profit. The cost of seed is one of the lowest items in cotton production, the cotton specialist explained. "The per-acre cost of cottonseed is only about \$3 compared to \$15 for fertilizer. So buy the best direct from the originator and leave the "gin run", mixed seed, and seed of unknown origin or of inferior varieties alone."

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In New Orleans, Jan. 29-30

Program Committee Members Named for Council Meeting

PROGRAM COMMITTEE SESSIONS are scheduled Jan. 26-28 prior to the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council in New Orleans which will convene Jan. 29-30, 1962. Both will meet at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Program committee members are:

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

J. D. Hays, Huntsville, Ala., chairman;
G. C. Cortright, Jr., Rolling Fork, Miss., vice-chairman.

R. S. Barnett, Jr., Altheimer, Ark.;

N. C. Blackburn, Memphis; N. S. Cooper, Casa Grande, Ariz.; A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va.; J. C. Evans, Jr., Los Angeles; A. W. Fisher, Kannapolis, N.C.

R. Dave Hall, Belmont, N.C.; P. E. Harrill, Oklahoma City; C. A. Harvin, Jr., Summerton, S.C.; J. H. Henry, Melrose, La.; Robert L. Horton, Dallas; John D. Locke, Houston; W. Gordon McCabe, Greenville, S.C.; Thomas Murchison, Coy, Ark.

Robert F. Patterson, Trenton, Tenn.; George M. Powell, Memphis; E. L. Puc-

kett, Amory, Miss.; Wilmer Smith, Wilson, Texas; A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo.; T. D. Truluck, Spartanburg, S.C.; Matthew Vinson, Bakersfield; Adolph Weil, Jr., Montgomery.

Advisory Members — E. J. Cecil, Fresno; Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S.C.; Minor S. Gray, Scott, Miss.; R. D. McCallum, Memphis.

UTILIZATION RESEARCH

Roy B. Davis, Lubbock, Texas, chairman; James B. Mayer, Fresno, vice-chairman.

Alfred Bessell, Jr., Houston; Raymond E. Blair, Bakersfield; R. M. Blankenbecker, Fresno; Joe Briscoe, Casa Grande, Ariz.; James A. Chapman, Jr., Inman, S.C.; J. M. Cheatham, Griffin, Ga.

Thomas N. Durst, Columbia, S.C.; C. W. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; Winston P. Handwerker, Fresno; Carl R. Harris, Durham, N.C.; Otis W. Howe, Sr., Wabash, Ark.; Garner M. Lester, Jackson, Miss.; Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M.; Paul K. McKenney, Jr., Columbus, Ga.

A. G. Paxton, Greenville, Miss.; Paul Ransom, Monroe, La.; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N.M.; William F. Sikes, Sikes, Mo.; Jess G. Stratton, Clinton, Okla.; Joseph Walker, Jr., Columbia, S.C.

Advisory members — Sidney M. Cone, Jr., Greensboro, N.C.; Marvin R. Morrison, Gilbert, Ariz.; Russell B. Newton, Spartanburg, S.C.; C. R. Sayre, Greenwood, Miss.

SALES PROMOTION

Harold F. Ohlendorf, Osceola, Ark., chairman; Roy Forkner, Lubbock, Texas, vice-chairman.

Spencer Brown, Waco, Texas; Homer M. Carter, Boston; Dan W. Clarke, Tucson, Ariz.; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles; Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N.C.; Edward W. Cook, Memphis; Wm. B. Cowan, La Grange, Tenn.; W. R. Flippin, Memphis.

Julian T. Hightower, Thomaston, Ga.; R. T. Hoover, Jr., El Paso; Joe L. Jennings, West Point, Ga.; W. J. Long, Jr., Roanoke Rapids, N.C.; Charles F. Manly, West Memphis, Ark.

Edwin J. Neufeld, Wasco, Calif.; Wm. King Self, Marks, Miss.; W. R. Squires, E. Paso; Robert Train, Macon, Ga.; Wayne Q. Winsett, Altus, Okla.

Advisory members — H. R. Gill, Evanson, Ill.; L. G. Hardman, Jr., Commerce, Ga.; C. C. Uhling, Cincinnati.

FOREIGN TRADE

S. M. McAshan, Jr., Houston, chairman; Hugo N. Dixon, Memphis, vice-chairman.

J. Lindsey Gunn, Shafter, Calif.; Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas; R. H. Jewell, Chickamauga, Ga.; W. T. Melvin, Rocky Mount, N.C.; J. S. Morrison, Fort Worth; G. F. Parker, Tiptonville, Tenn.; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery; Wm. H. Smith, Galveston; Jack J. Stoneham, Dallas; Kutcher Threefoot, Memphis; J. H. West, Bishop, Texas.

Advisory members — C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N.C.; Everett R. Cook, Memphis; Edmund F. Ebert, New York; W. J. Erwin, Danville, Va.; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston; Wm. C. Helmbrecht, Jr., Dallas; Halbert M. Jones, Laurinburg, N.C.

Harris L. Kampner, Galveston; J. R. Kennedy, Bakersfield; Mark Rickman, La Mesa, N.M.; Vernon Scott, Tillar, Ark.; Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss.; J. W. Tapp, Los Angeles; R. Keith Walden, Tucson, Ariz.



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15x15 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 3.50 each
11x22 ft., weight 4 lbs.	\$ 4.50 each
14x24 ft., weight 11 lbs.	\$ 6.25 each
22x22 ft., weight 7½ lbs.	\$ 7.00 each
11x29 ft., weight 7 lbs.	\$ 7.50 each
11x32 ft., weight 14 lbs.	\$ 8.00 each
36x44 ft., weight 17 lbs.	\$19.95 each

SHEET POLYETHELENE

In Rolls—For Less

Width	Length	4M(.004)	6M(.006)
10 ft.	100 ft.	\$12.00	\$18.00
12 ft.	100 ft.	14.40	21.60
16 ft.	100 ft.	19.20	28.80
20 ft.	100 ft.	24.00	36.00
24 ft.	100 ft.	28.80	43.20
32 ft.	100 ft.	38.40	57.60
40 ft.	100 ft.	48.00	72.00

(Specify Black or Natural)

We recommend black 6 mil. for tarps.
10% Discount for 6 Rolls or More.

TARPS

TOUGH 8 MIL. VINYL

CLOSE OUT—LESS THAN HALF COST
USES—Cotton Trailer Tarps, Swimming Pool
Liners or Covers, Stack Covers, Silos, Boat,
Equipment Covers, Truck Tarps, etc.
Grommets every 30 inches, reinforced

Send for Free Sample

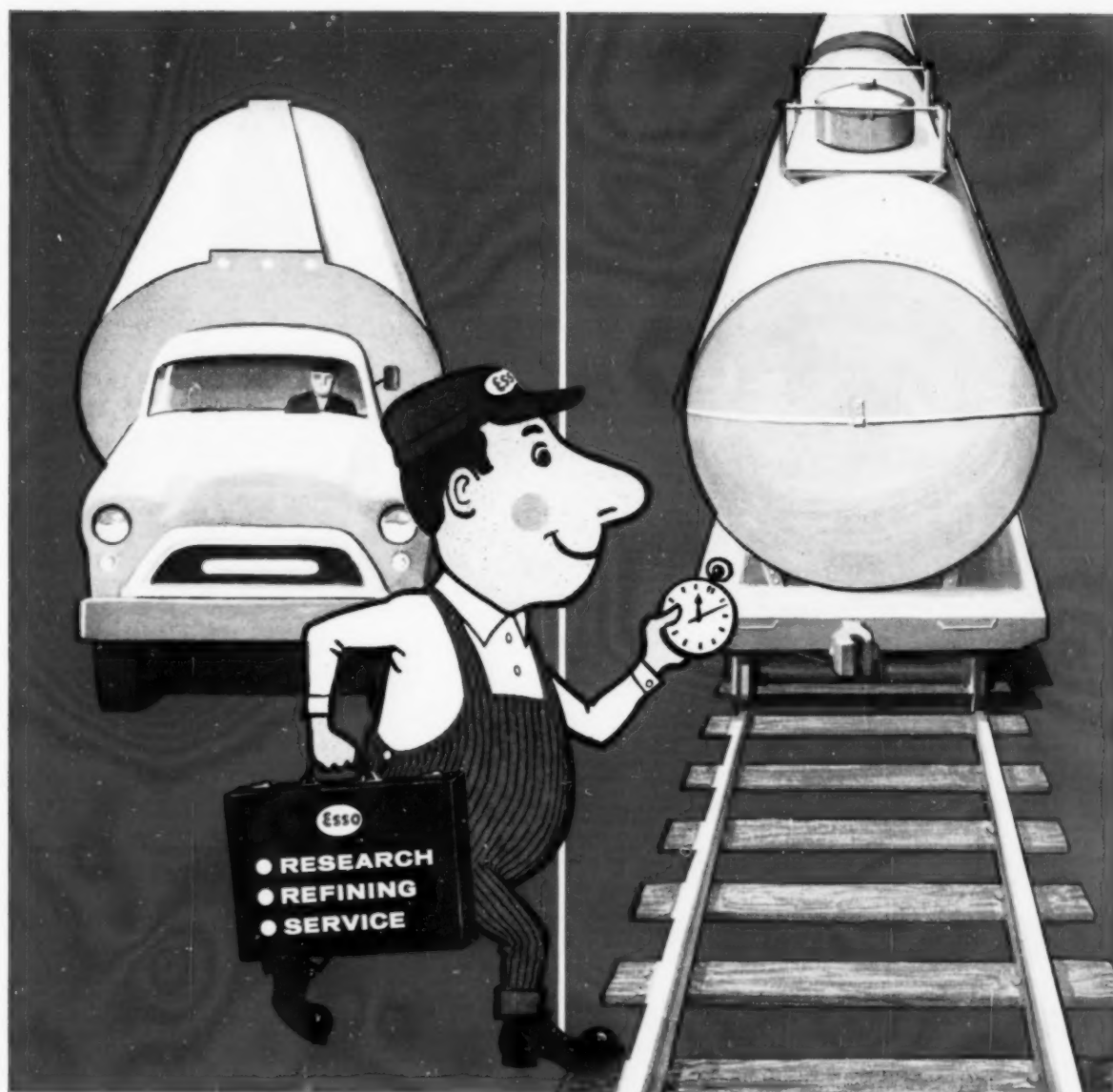
	6½ sq. ft. With Grommets	5½ sq. ft. Plain
12x16 feet	\$ 11.52	\$ 9.60
12x18 feet	12.96	10.80
12x20 feet	14.40	12.00
12x24 feet	17.80	14.40
12x30 feet	21.60	18.00
12x36 feet	25.92	21.60
12x44 feet	31.68	26.40
13x16 feet	12.48	10.40
13x18 feet	14.04	11.70
13x20 feet	15.60	13.00
13x24 feet	18.72	15.60
13x30 feet	23.40	19.50
13x36 feet	31.20	26.00
13x44 feet	39.00	32.50
21x44 feet	55.44	46.20
26x100 feet	156.00	130.00
26x300 feet	468.00	390.00
27x62 feet	108.44	83.70
35x100 feet	210.00	175.00
35x300 feet	630.00	525.00

Other sizes on request.

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RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly. Mail to P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Bauer #199-60" and #199-48" seed cleaners, #153-48" separators, #198 hull beater, attrition mills motor and belt driven, Chandler hullers. All reconditioned.—W. C. Cantrell Company, 3245 S. Main, Fort Worth 10, Texas.

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers, French screw presses for specific oleaginous products.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—Four NEW Model AS-26 Sharples Super type refining centrifuges, Sharples continuous refining unit, vegetable oil extraction units, V D Anderson twin motor super dual Expellers, French 5 high 85" stack cookers, 20" x 42" French flaking rolls, Prater grinders, S.S. Batch fractionating still, Autoclaves and other auxiliary equipment, Lightning mixers, Canning unit, 30" and 36" Sperry and Shriver and German 40" x 40" plate and frame filter presses, Niagara filters, Vogt oil chillers, Toledo tank scales with tanks, Flowlers, Bucket elevators, Pumps. Complete with motors and electrical starting equipment. All A-1 condition. Contact Lee Atherton, Telephone Federal 3-2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—72" and 85" stack cookers, 176-saw Carver steel linters, French screw presses, up-packing steel lint presses, 36" and 36" filter presses, 40" Carver huller and 54" shaker, Bauer No. 199, 60" seed cleaner, 46" track scale, Anderson screening tank, Tru-Line 176-saw gummer, and 60" ball and roller bearing French rolls.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 2119 Langston Court, Dallas 35, Texas. Telephone FL 7-7406.

FOR SALE—BUTTERS MILLING MACHINES; 106-141-176 saw; French 5-Hi BB rolls; 36" x 36" Sperry filter presses; Carver 24-36-48" bar hullers; 30-36" Chandler bar hullers; all-steel linter baling presses; 14" conditioners, 36" cookers with 10 h.p. gear head motors; 24" to 36" attrition mills, belt or motor driven, up to 75 h.p.; motors; hull beaters; 72" and 85" stack cookers; French screw presses with cookers; screening tanks; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

TWO Murray cotton gins located in Southeast Missouri for sale, each has 3-80 Murray stand, Mitchells, and double cleaners, lint. Electric and Caterpillar power. Ginning about 2,500 bales per year, each.—H. N. Ratcliffe, Box 248, Dexter, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Nice all-steel gin building, 36" wide, 54' long, 21' wall, with 16" x 21" unloader shed.—Box 446, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, used three seasons, good shape, all necessary motors, fans, etc. Price \$3,250.—Box X4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two practically new, slightly used, 4-90 saw complete gins with buildings. One gin 4-90, 1957 Murray with bur machines, lint cleaner, drying and engine, ginned less than 4,000 bales. The other, 4-90, 1956 Hardwicke-Etter with bur machines, lint cleaning, drying and engine, ginned less than 10,000 bales. All acreage put in soil bank and these gins will not operate this year. Also in Alabama: 3-90 1954 Model Continental brush.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phone OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

BARGAIN—4 Lummus Super Jets, late model 72" Lummus condenser, 1-36" Vaneaxial fan, less motor.—Box F3, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One completely converted Continental DFB lint cleaner in excellent condition. Make us an offer.—Box D12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 Continental F3 80-saw airblast, 1-66" Mitchell aftercleaners, 3-66" Mitchell Papoose for use with Super Jems, 1 Continental Model 40 condenser with Moss-Gordin cleaner, fan and discharge complete. Make us an offer on any of these items.—Box T-10, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, 4-60" Mitchell Special Super Units with heat manifolds, 1-50" vacuum box, 1-50" cross blow box, 1-52" Murray VS separator. Make us an offer.—Planters Gin, Winnsboro, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—Good selection of large sheaves and pulleys at attractive discount. Reply to Box R6, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Four Continental F-3, 80-saw brush gins; four 80-saw Master double X feeders, 1957 Model; one 4-80 conveyor distributor.—Box J20, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

COMPLETE CONTINENTAL GIN OUTFIT FOR SALE

4-80 saw Continental F3 brush gins with 4X cleaner feeders
Impact cleaner
Down-packing all-steel press
Electric motor, optional

**Braserton Improvement Company
Braserton, Ga.**

FOR SALE—Two Continental DFB lint cleaners, 1959 Model, A-1 condition. Complete with mechanical drive.—Box P12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—All-steel 3-90 Centennial gin plant with Super Champ Mitchell feeders, two 24-shelf tower driers, Supermatic burners, two Murray overhead cleaners, Moss-Gordin lint cleaner, Centennial all-steel, one-story, up-packing press, electric power, f.o.b. gin site, located in Arkansas.—Box 18, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-1958 Murray combing lint cleaners, complete with three Hartzell fans with motors, all necessary motors and drives, by-pass valves and sheet metal connection from a submerged flue, \$6,000.—Box I-4, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, A1 shape, ginned approximately 2,200 bales over two seasons. Complete with all supports, platform, piping, condenser discharge, fan and motor, and drive motor. Make us an offer.—Box 33, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE — Three Continental individual lint cleaners with bypass valves, steel supports, and lint flue connections.—Box B5, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Lummus Little Giant stick machine, complete with spread rollers, supports and 15 h.p. motor.—Box V12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw airblast Murray gins, new style ribs; 4-60" Mitchell with Super Units, hot air manifolds, exhaust; 1 twin screw 5" distributor for 4-80 gins; 12 floor stands, Murray, with housing for 2-15/16.—Wake Co-op Gin, McAdoo, Texas. Phone Myrtle 7-2651.

FOR SALE—One Constellation Moss lint cleaner, one Cleanmaster Moss lint cleaner, one No. 70 Big Reel drier, 1-72" Impact cleaner.—Box B15, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

OUTFITS FOR SALE

4-90 saw Continental push button brush, new 1956, ginned 7,800 bales, double drying, double cleaning, double bur machines, 2-72" Impacts, individual lint cleaners, extra long box down-packing press, long stroke tramper, LeRoi engine, steel building.

4-90 Hardwicke-Etter, double drying, double cleaning, double lint cleaning with one Moss Constellation, electric and steel building.

3-80 Hardwicke-Etter with double drying, double cleaning, bur machine, all-steel down-packing press. Real bargain.

3-80 Murray, double drying, double cleaning, double lint cleaning with one Moss Constellation, electric and steel building. We can add one or two gin stands to this outfit. We will dismantle, move and erect these outfits if desired.

SAM CLEMENTS

Phone RE 5-3764 P. O. Box 56
WEST MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS

SAVE on good used equipment—shaft, bearings, pulleys, belt, sheaves, sprockets, chain, conveyor, fans, feeders, valves, motors, starters, fuses, miscellaneous items.—P. O. Box 446, Guthrie, Okla.

FOR SALE—STEEL BUR MACHINES: 10" and 14" Hardwicke-Etter left hand with conveyors and troughs. STEEL CLEANERS: 4-cylinder Murray airline, two 5-cylinder and two 7-cylinder 50" and two 5-cylinder 70" Hardwicke-Etter inclines; two 4-cylinder 50" Continental inclines; two 72" Impacts, one 6-cylinder 50" Gullett, one 3-cylinder 53" Mitchell and one 12-unit Lummus Thermo. STEEL SEPARATORS: 50" Hardwicke-Etter, 50" Continental and 4X" Lummus. One Sutorbilt blower size 8L. Murray and Hardwicke-Etter press pumps, 60" and 66" Mitchell Super Units. Mitchell, Hardwicke-Etter and Service Gin Company heaters, Bucket elevators. New Crow Seed-O-Meters. New flat and V-beltting, heat resistant separator flighting, and a general line of conveyor and transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night PL 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two (2) 72" Continental Impact cleaners one used one season, one used two seasons, both excellent condition, \$1,250 each, F.O.B. See or call Ervan Johnson, Coberly-West Co., Beech & Santa Fe Aves., Shafter, California. Phone PI 6-4956.

FOR SALE—4-90 loose roll Cen-Tennial stands, four 4X Continental feeders (new brushes, saws and grids), 4 Continental lint cleaners with all piping, 1-72" Impact Continental cleaner (new saws)—all for \$5,400.—Box M60, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

COMPLETE GIN FOR SALE—Two lint cleaners, Moss cleaner and one Lummus lint comb, in good condition.—J. M. Langston, Box 561, San Augustine, Texas. Phone 5-3354.

FOR SALE TO BE MOVED—Complete 4-90 saw Murray gin outfit in all-steel building. Complete with two (2) 24-shelf towers, two (2) hot air cleaner, 14" bur machine, double lint cleaning and one (1) story all-steel press.—Box H-40, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

DISMANTLING a gin and have for sale: 5-70 DC Hardwicke-Etter gins with lint flue and Standard V-drive Mitchells with hot air drying attachment and belt distributor, \$1,000.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas. Phones: OR 4-9626, OR 4-7847.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Used M-M 1210-12A and 1600-12A power units. Must be bargain.—John Fisher, Route 2, Petersburg, Texas.

WANTED—Stick machine, all-steel up-packing press, Moss lint cleaner and blow-in cleaner, preferably 72". Give details, location, and price first letter.—Box 7, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—One Moss Cleanmaster or Constellation lint cleaner. Must be in good condition.—Box A14, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 26267, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SEE US FOR PARTS on all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 E. Berry St., P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

L-3460 LE ROI engine for sale—natural gas (could be changed to LP gas) mill unit for cotton gin use. Good running condition, has extended clutch shaft and outboard bearing. May be seen and can run for you at: Cullander Machinery Co., Inc., Belzoni, Mississippi. Phone 631. Price \$7,500 cash —no trades.

LEWIS SCALE SERVICE—Authorized Howe Scale Dealer. Guaranteed service and rebuilt cattle and truck scales. Licensed in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.—616 Avenue A, Lubbock, Texas. Phone: PO 3-4271—Night SH 7-1857.

GINNERS MAGNET STAMPS, Box 5794, Lubbock, Texas. The most widely used, most efficient and most economical of all customer name stamps.

FOR SALE—75 h.p. Westinghouse motor, 1/60-2200/1800 RPM, open sleeve bearing, double shaft (direct connected and mounted on single base), driving a twin #40, Style C, Claridge fan. 75 h.p. Westinghouse reduced voltage starter and 60 AMP oil circuit breaker. All complete, \$785.—G. E. Drewery, 1107 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas. RI 7-2811.

FOR SALE—two 1210A MM, 220 h.p. engines—one excellent condition, \$1,850; one fair condition, \$1,500; one L3000, V12, Le Roi, \$3,750; one D1700 Caterpillar diesel, \$1,550; one 8 x 9 MM 6-cylinder, \$750.—Lubbock Electric Co., 1108 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas. Phone SH 4-2336, Night SH 4-7887.

STOCK THE BEST—Dixie King Cottonseed, known for its quality and yield. 1961 USDA reports show in eight cotton belt states served by Dixie King Cottonseed, acreage increased as much as 400%. Climate-conditioned Dixie King Primagen produces a 1-1/32" to 1-5/32" quality staple. Customer satisfaction is "in the bag" when you stock and recommend Dixie King, available now in unlimited quantities and excellent germination. Write: Bobshaw Pedigreed Seed, Indianola, Mississippi.

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Fairbanks-Morse distributor. 20,000 lb. test unit, large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales.—Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 2-8336, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

• 22 Finalists Named In MOC Contest

TWENTY-TWO FINALISTS have been named in the 1962 Maid of Cotton contest, according to the National Cotton Council. The girls, all natives of cotton-producing states, will participate in two days of interviews and public appearances in Memphis on Dec. 28-29.

Names of the finalists by states are: Arizona, June Arlene Wilson, Tucson; from Georgia, Pamela Ann Carlton and Judy Ann Letson, Atlanta; from Louisiana, Susan Kathryn Gould, Baton Rouge, and Betty Lou McHaffie, Maplewood; from Mississippi, Ann Adams, Marks, and Sandra Scarbrough, Meadville; from Missouri, Sarah Kay Burns, Caruthersville.

From Oklahoma, Linda Lehnhard, McAlester; from South Carolina, Arah Nan Brown, Greenville, and Julia Tinsley Meeks, Anderson; from Tennessee, Margaret Cecile Dew, Memphis, Anne Hubbard Dudley, Lookout Mountain, and Margaret Ann Teas, Nashville; from Texas, Pamela Ann Martin, Marshall, Barbara Jane McDaniel, El Paso, Penne Ann Percy, Waco, and Barbara Ann Smith, Harlingen.

These 18 finalists were selected from hundreds of applications and photographs received in the Memphis office of the National Cotton Council.

Four other girls who won state Maid of Cotton contests earlier this year are automatic finalists. They are: Alabama Maid of Cotton, Missy Forehand, Tuscaloosa; California Maid of Cotton, Karen Ann Kyson, Los Angeles; New Mexico Maid of Cotton, Teresa Chaparro, Silver City; and South Plains Maid of Cotton, Ethel Ann Glascock, Lubbock, Texas.

The 1962 Maid of Cotton will make her first public appearance at the Cotton Bowl game in Dallas on New Year's Day. Then she will fly to New York City to prepare for an international tour. Her itinerary includes 28 major U.S. and Canadian cities, and visits to France, Belgium, The Netherlands, and West Germany.

The contest and tour are sponsored annually by the Council, the Memphis Cotton Carnival Association, and the Cotton Exchanges of Memphis, New Orleans, and New York.

Estelline Gin Elects

Estelline (Texas) Co-op Gin has named Crump Ferrel as president for the coming year. Other officers and directors are: George Helm, vice-president; J. B. Rapp, secretary; Earl Hill and Leon Phillips, directors. O. C. McRea is manager.

Beltwide Conclude

Speakers Announced for Memphis Conference

The opening address at the Beltwide Cotton Production Mechanization Conference, Memphis, Jan. 11-12, Peabody Hotel, will be delivered by Dr. D. W. Colvard, president, Mississippi State University. The address will be in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Land-Grant College System in the United States and will describe the contributions they have made to education and agriculture.

J. D. Hays, Huntsville, Ala., cotton producer, conference general chairman, announces Dr. James S. Plaxico of Oklahoma State University will also speak. His subject will be on cotton in an efficient agriculture. Other speakers on the two-day program will cover practical and research aspects of weed control, cotton quality and insect control.

Five technical groups will meet in conjunction with the conference. These meetings will begin Jan. 9.



Walker Honored

C. L. (CHICK) WALKER, Paymaster Cotton Oil Co., Temple, Texas, was presented a plaque honoring him as the "businessman who did the most to promote Soil and Water Conservation in his area" Dec. 5. The presentation was made at a banquet sponsored by the Temple Kiwanis Club and the Central Texas Soil Conservation District. Walker is chairman, executive committee, Texas Cotton Ginners Association.

By Philippines

Copra Board Planned

The Republic of the Philippines soon may establish a copra board, with the active support of Indonesia.

The contemplated board, to be composed of representatives of copra-producing nations, would "attempt to wrest control of copra international pricing and marketing from world cartels."

Labor Hearing Set Dec. 10

Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg has scheduled a public hearing on Dec. 10, "to obtain advice and suggestions" on sections of the law pertaining to the use of Mexican farm labor.

The hearing is slated to begin at 10 a.m. in the Department auditorium in Washington, D.C.

Texas Cotton Ginners Association, Dallas, has stated a representative, Will Wallace, Wallace Gin Co., Edinburg, will be present along with Conly Bell, representing the Lower Rio Grande Valley Ginners Association.



THREE 5-STAND GINS, TRUCKS, TRAILERS, COTTON TRAILERS, OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Ordered sold by the Small Business Administration in Liquidation Sale at—

PUBLIC AUCTION

On the premises of the former—

MONGOOSE GIN COMPANY, INC.

RAYMONDVILLE, TEXAS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1962, 10:00 A.M. (C.S.T.)

OFFERED: Entirety, Units and Piece-by-Piece GIN No. 1, Murray: (5) 90-saw stands; (5) 66" complete Mitchell Extractor-Cleaner-Feeder; (5) 90-saw condensers; (5) 90-saw lint flue; all-steel hyd. vert. double box press; 24-shelf drier; (3) 7-cyl. 72" inclined cleaners; 150-hp, 400-hp, 50-hp and 25-hp motors; (2) Moss cleaners; drives, conveyors, bur extractor, fans, etc. GIN No. 2, Murray: (5) 80-saw stands; (5) 60" Mitchell Extractor-Cleaner-Feeder; (5) 80-saw condensers; (5) 80-saw lint flue; vert. hyd. double box press; plus driers, conveyors, blowers, 6-cyl. cleaner, fans, motors, etc. GIN No. 3, Hardwicke-Etter: (5) 80-saw stands, 66" Mitchell Extractor-Cleaner-Feeder, condensers, lint flue, double box press, cleaners, blowers, driers, Murray combing type cleaners, fans, scales, 200-hp Skinner engine, 50-15-30-hp motors, drives, etc. Eighty-nine wood and steel cotton trailers; (5) 35' Fruehauf tandem trailers; (2) Chev. 2T '55 truck-tractors; plus blowers, drives, conveyors, office equipment including desks, chairs, tables, sample tables, adding machines, calculators, typewriters, etc.

For Complete List of Equipment and Illustrated Brochure, Contact Auctioneer.

TERMS: Cash, 25% deposit at time bid is struck down, balance at a time to be announced by auctioneer. Sale subject to confirmation of S. R. A.



• J. J. Doherty, Jr. Dies in Houston

JOHN J. DOHERTY, JR., chairman of the board, Doherty-Barrow Corp., and British Wideflange, Inc., Houston, died Nov. 20.

Doherty's company served the cotton industry as distributors for the Barrows steel cotton tie.

The Doherty-Barrow Corp., located in the Bank of the Southwest, is a member of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association and the National Cottonseed Products Association.

The Press joins members of the company in grief at the loss of their chairman.

Mid-South Ginners Issue Space Charts

Space reservation blanks have been mailed to exhibitors for the eleventh annual Mid-South Ginners Exhibit, slated to be held in Memphis, March 4-6, announced W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association.

The Convention, which is sponsored jointly by the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners and the Tennessee Cotton Ginners Association, will be held at the fairgrounds in Memphis.

For information, contact Bruton, Blytheville, Ark.

At Memphis, Dec. 28-29

Professional To Advise Maid Finalists

Maid of Cotton finalists will get firsthand information on beauty and good grooming from a real "pro"—Candy Jones, nationally known cover girl and model.

Miss Jones will be in Memphis Dec. 28-29 to meet with finalists in the annual Maid of Cotton Contest and to serve as a judge's consultant.

In addition to supervising her own Career Girl School in New York City, Miss Jones is the author of several books and magazine articles on women's beauty and careers.

The National Maid of Cotton Contest, held annually in Memphis, highlights a year of anticipation for many beauties across the Belt. Finalists are selected in contests held in many of the Belt's leading cities. These girls travel to Memphis to compete for the national title. With it goes the honor of being cotton's representative and will cover some 50,000 miles of international travel during 1962 wearing the finest in cotton fashions.

■ Former Cotton Maid Hits Jackpot

A FORMER MAID OF COTTON, now a Hollywood housewife and mother of three, hit the jackpot on the television quiz show "Seven Keys" recently and turned her fortunate hit into a mid-summer Santa Claus event at the Maryvale Orphanage, San Gabriel, Calif.

Before she got on the show, Mrs. Brady, nee Patricia Mullarkey when she won the Maid of Cotton title back in 1952, had stipulated if she won the jackpot it would all go to the orphanage.

"I wasn't worried about winning for myself—it was the thought of the girls that made it so tough," she says.

The mid-summer "Christmas" package includes everything from new television sets, tennis rackets, and bicycles to muumuu and dolls for the youngsters. The girls range in age from three to 18 years.

"You should've seen the sisters smile at the new station wagon," said Mrs. Brady.

Seedmen Name Garrison

The Southern Seedmen's Association named Robert H. Garrison as their Man of the Year in the South at their annual convention in Memphis in November.


Garrison is head of Clemson College's Seed Certification Department; member of the executive committee of the International Crop Improvement Association and past president of the South Carolina Seedmen's Association.

The award recognizes outstanding work by agricultural workers in southern Experiment Stations and Extension Services.

■ DR. JAMES HENRY MEYER, head, Animal Husbandry Department, University of California, received the \$1000 1961 Award of the American Feed Manufacturers Association for outstanding contribution to animal nutrition research.

THERE'S A GROWING DEMAND FOR

DIXIE KING COTTONSEED



**OUTSTANDING in
QUALITY and YIELD**

Of the eight cotton-belt states in which DIXIE KING had major acceptance in 1961, the acreage increased as much as 400% in some states, (USDA Report). DIXIE KING-PRIMAGEN, first generation of seed sold by breeder, measures up in both quality and yield; actually produces a 1-1/32" to 1-5/32" quality staple. Adapts to altitude, weather and soil of all cotton-producing states. Customer satisfaction is in the bag when you stock and recommend DIXIE KING-PRIMAGEN COTTONSEED. Available for the first time in unlimited quantities and excellent germination.



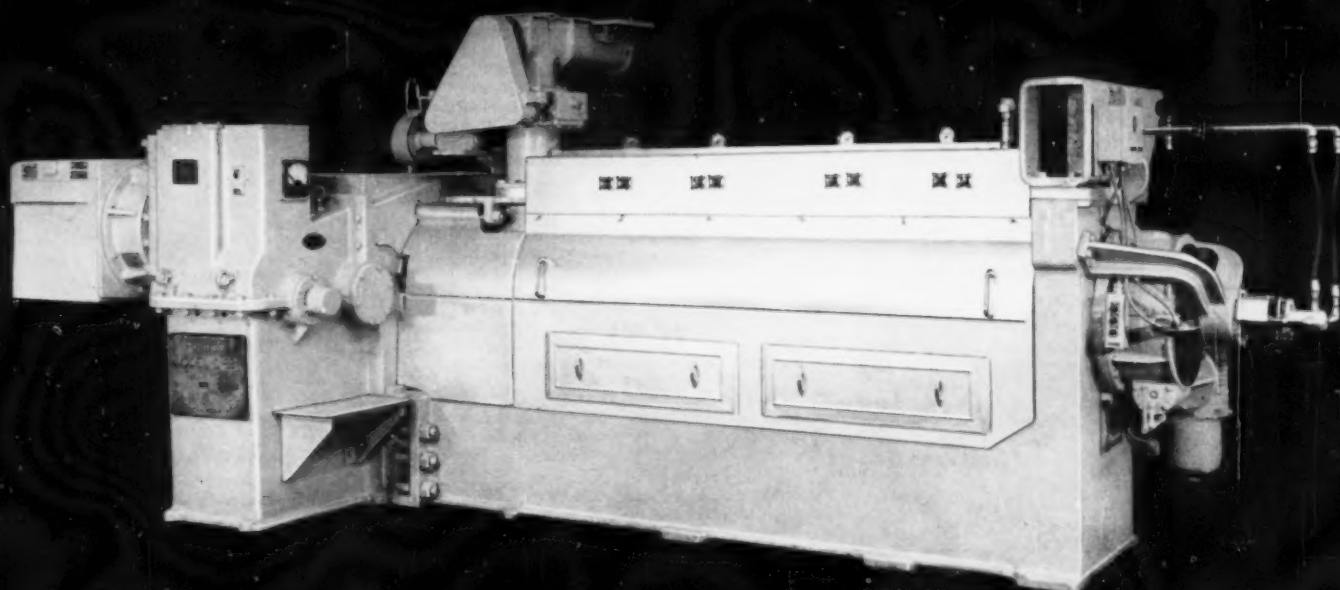
Maturity—medium early
Picking quality—fast, clean by machine; easy by hand
Wilt resistant—Highly resistant to Fusarium and tolerant to Verticillium wilt
Bolls—55-60 per pound
Lint percentage—34-40% under average conditions

BOBshaw
PEDIGREED SEED CO.
INDIANOLA, MISSISSIPPI

CONTINUING ITS LEADERSHIP IN THE INDUSTRY...

FRENCH ANNOUNCES

a New Line of Screw Presses



About six years ago after many years of research in the vegetable oil industry, The French Oil Mill Machinery Company lead the way by installing the first screw presses to average consistently less than 3.0 percent residual oil in meal. These presses have set a standard for the whole industry.

Since this initial breakthrough, developments in the screw press have been so successful that FRENCH is now ready to introduce a completely new line of presses. Designed to handle much higher capacities with improved oil yield and product quality, these new screw presses are the largest ever developed for the vegetable oil industry.

During the five years of experimental testing required to develop this new press, particular attention was given to maintenance problems. By redesigning the cage construction, devising a new method of opening the cages, and modifying the screen bar inserts, down-time for maintenance has been cut in half or less.

FRENCH screw presses continue to make possible greater profits for the industry. If you would like more information contact:

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Little Country but

Our Best Market

BECAUSE IT'S SO small it can produce only 80 percent of its country's food needs, Japan was the leading overseas market for U.S. farm output during the 1950-59 decade. Great Britain ranked second.

Smaller than California but with more than half as many people as the United States, Japan averaged an annual value of \$391 million of U.S. agricultural exports as compared with \$383 million to Great Britain.

Output per acre in Japan is three to four times as high as most countries in the Far East, but even this is not enough for its needs; and it can produce only a fraction of its agricultural industrial raw material requirements.

Agricultural imports constitute about 40 percent of all imports to Japan and are well distributed between foodstuffs and agricultural industrial raw materials. Wheat, sugar and soybeans form the bulk of the foodstuffs while cotton, wool, rubber, tallow, hides and skins rank high on the raw material list. Cotton and wool are imported at the rate of over half a billion dollars annually.

In 1950, nine commodities—wheat, barley, corn, rice, soybeans, cotton, tobacco, tallow, and hides and skins—constituted the bulk of the U.S. agricultural exports to Japan. During the mid 1950's soaring agricultural productivity reduced the need for rice, and by 1960 barley was no longer being imported. Despite the decline in the number of principal commodities being supplied by the United States and general decline in prices, however, the level of exports to Japan moved steadily upward in 1960 and in fiscal year 1961 they appear to be headed for an all-time high of about \$560 million.

Cotton, traditionally the leading farm commodity exported to Japan, spurred the movement to a new high. Also contributing were soybeans, which have consistently expanded at about 10 percent per year for the past several years. The United States is virtually the only supplier of soybeans since Communist China, the only other major soybean exporter, no longer ships to Japan.

A strong economic upsurge in 1960 and 1961 combined with an all-time high in gold and dollar holdings has set the

stage for expanded U.S. agricultural exports to Japan. At the 1960-61 level the value of U.S. farm products to Japan amounted to nearly \$150 per American farm. With the lively Japanese economy expanding at some 8 percent annually, the outlook for U.S. farm exports to Japan is promising.



Continental Promotes King

T. L. KING, formerly manager of sales engineering, has been named manager of the repair order sales department of Continental Gin Co., according to A. L. Vandergriff, Continental president. An employee with Continental since 1921, King's previous duties included erection, engineering and sales. He was connected with the Memphis office for 20 years. King's new assignment will include supervision and expedition of repair parts from their manufacture to the repair parts depots. He will be based in Birmingham. Continental operates repair depots in Atlanta; Memphis; Harlingen, Texas; Tulare, Calif.; Phoenix and Lubbock.

Dominican Republic Oil Mill Opened

The Dominican Cotton Consortium, Dominican Republic, which recently built a new gin, now has opened a cottonseed oil mill.

The mill, reputed to be the first of its kind in the Dominican Republic, has a tank capacity of 215,000 gallons of crude oil. It is producing edible cottonseed oil, which will compete for a share of the market now supplied by the peanut oil monopoly.

In recent years, U.S. shipments of cottonseed and cottonseed oil to the Dominican Republic have been negligible.

Booklet Describes N.C. Textiles

Overall theme of a 12-page pamphlet released by North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association is "North Carolina is first in the nation in textiles—and textiles are first in North Carolina."

The illustrated booklet describes North Carolina's role in the nation's economy and outlines career opportunities in the textile industry.

Those wanting copies may obtain them by writing the Association, 1111 North Carolina Natl. Bank Bldg., Charlotte 2.

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

• Lauragene Parker Assistant Editor

LAURAGENE PARKER has been named assistant editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, replacing Ethyl Shapley, who resigned recently.

Miss Parker is no stranger to the agriculture field in the Southwest, having worked as assistant editor, Southwest edition, Farm and Ranch magazine, for over eight years.

In addition to her duties in this capacity, Miss Parker served as gardening editor and feature writer for the Women's Section of the farm magazine.

Prior to her work with Farm and Ranch, Miss Parker was associated with the Dallas Home Builder and Texas Motor Court News.

She is a native of Commerce, Texas, where she graduated from high school and attended East Texas State College.

"We at The Press are very happy to have Miss Parker in our organization and I am sure that with her agricultural background she will feel right at home," said Dave McReynolds, editor.

El Paso Men Named by NCC

Three men from the El Paso area were appointed by National Cotton Council President J. Clyde Wilson, Phoenix, to serve as Advisors to the President for 1962.

Those appointed were Jim Bowden and C. B. Ray, president and executive vice-president of the El Paso Valley Cotton Association; and Mark Rickman, president of SuPima, Inc.



Photo Courtesy Lubbock Avalanche-Journal

Oil Millers at Lubbock Conclave

AT A RECENT NCPA BOARD MEETING — Talking over common problems at the recent National Cottonseed Products Association board of directors meeting in Lubbock, members of the Association had time to get their pictures taken. Above, left to right, are Dan Davis, general manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; Reg Robinson, immediate past-president, NCPA, Los Angeles; A. J. Mills, president, NCPA, Stamford, Texas; and J. D. Fleming, executive vice-president, NCPA, Memphis.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
DECEMBER 9, 1961

Council Head Stresses Important Problem

"We don't shrink from competition but we insist that the government not set one set of ground rules for foreign mills and an entirely different and impossible set for us," declared J. Craig Smith, chairman of the board, National Cotton Council, speaking to the Huntsville Kiwanis Club recently.

Smith, president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., pointed out that the continuing flood of textile imports gravely threatens domestic mills, the cotton farmer's biggest customer. "The domestic mills must either create new jobs and prosperity at home or transfer capital, management and jobs overseas," he said.

He did not propose abolishment of the minimum wage nor of the export subsidy on raw cotton, and said that even though the Administration has ample authority to effect a solution, it not only has failed to do so but has aggravated the problem by raising the domestic support price of cotton and increasing the export subsidy.

Amherst Gin Elects

Amherst (Texas) Farmers Co-op Gin has named the following officers and directors: Delvin Batson, president; Delbert Ross, vice-president; Sam Harmon, secretary; Dorris Shavor, F. L. Nuttall, W. V. Reynolds and Dale Weaver, directors. Gin manager is Paul Bennett.



The roll is completed. It has passed exhaustive tests both for metal quality and design accuracy and it's ready to produce. Production records will reflect directly the craftsmanship of its makers . . . their skill . . . their experience . . . their facilities.

Blaw-Knox has been making rolls for more than 75 years, metal rolls, grain flaking and milling rolls, and rolls for vegetable oil extraction. Five plants provide research and production facilities unmatched in industry.

For complete information on how Blaw-Knox can improve your rolling operation send for the specially prepared file on Blaw-Knox rolls for grain flaking and milling. Blaw-Knox Company, Foundry and Mill Machinery Division, 300 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

BLAW-KNOX
ROLLS

World Cotton Production

THE ESTIMATED 47.4 million bale world cotton production is slightly above last season's record high of 47.2 million bales. This is 3.0 million above the 1956-60 average.

For the fourth successive season, world consumption has kept pace and world stocks have been reduced since August 1956. World acreage has climbed up 1.9 million from the 1960-61 figure but overall average yields are lower. The U.S. crop is up less than 100,000 bales and foreign production is up only about 100,000 bales.

Lower yields caused declines in Egypt and India and crop shifts caused a decline in Mexico. Increases in Brazil, Sudan, Spain, Greece, the Soviet Union and several countries of the Near East and Central America are attributed chiefly to larger acreage.

Cotton is considered the most important cash crop in North Brazil and further substantial increases in that area are forecast by some sources. Drought in South Brazil preceded planting and this could cause some shift of acreage from peanuts to cotton, thus increasing plantings. Rising cotton prices, production loans and technical assistance in Brazil are promoting the increases, but rainfall and severity of diseases and insect attacks are unknown factors that will

Estimates Place 47.2 Million Bales, New Record

influence crop outturn.

Summing up the World cotton situation in brief: the current U.S. crop is only 62,000 bales larger than in 1960; crops are smaller in Mexico but larger in Central America; expect further increases in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Peru and Colombia; both acreage and yields are larger in Western Europe and larger crops are being harvested in the Near East; rains cut yields in India; Pakistan's acreage and production remain about the same; acreage increased six percent this season in Egypt but the crop was cut by severe insect damage; crop conditions in U.S.S.R. are nearer normal than last year; acreage is placed at a record high in Sudan and the crop will be about 26 percent above last season's. A significant feature of the cotton production situation in Mainland China is the pressure to replace cotton acreage with badly needed food crops.

P&G Selects Site

Procter & Gamble will build a new food products plant in Jackson, Tenn.

Planned for early 1963 completion, the plant will be a unit in P&G's Food Products Division which now produces shortenings, peanut products and prepared baking mixes in various U.S. locations.

Texas FB Group

Labor Problem Told At McAllen

Labor outlook for 1962 was discussed recently at McAllen, Texas, when Commissioner J. E. Lyles of the Texas Employment Commission, Austin, met with Valley Farm Bureau board of directors and representatives of the Valley Farm Bureau Labor Committee.

Lyles feels that the Valley is in a better bargaining position than heretofore. He stated that Asst. Secretary of Labor Holleman expected to increase the minimum wage, using methods available to him, including a favorable attitude on the part of the President. Lyle expects to counsel with representatives of the Department in regards to interpretation of P.L. 78 as extended by Congress while in Washington this month.

Further discussion disclosed that there are not enough domestic general farm hands and tractor drivers available in the Valley to meet the labor needs.

Expenses Going Up

Farm production expenses may reach a record high in 1961, possibly \$500 million above \$26.4 billion in 1960. Further increases are expected in 1962. An edge downward seems likely, however, for percentage share of realized gross farm income taken by production expenses in 1961, due partly to larger government payments and partly to higher cash receipts from farm marketings.



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The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration ... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

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New Bulletins

A revised edition of the Plant Disease Handbook for Texas, first published in 1957, now is available. Author of the original and also the revision is Dr. Harlen E. Smith, plant pathologist, Texas Extension Service.

Common plant diseases, their symptoms and control, are discussed under such headings as cereal crops, fiber, oil and other specialty crops, flowers, forage crops, small fruits, tree fruits, lawns, nuts, shrubs, trees and vegetables. The number of different plants covered has been increased from 147 to 171 along with added discussions on many new diseases. A section on methods, materials and equipment for plant disease control is included in the revision.

Copies of the handbook are available from the Exchange Store, College Station, at a nominal price. Local county agents can supply information on ordering the handbook.

Results obtained in using an air-carrier sprayer for cotton insect control are outlined in a new Texas Experiment Station progress report. Comparable control of cotton insects and seed cotton yields were obtained with the same amount of active ingredients applied with an air-carrier sprayer at the rate of 30 gallons of spray material per acre compared with a conventional boom-type sprayer at six gallons of spray material per acre.

Progress Report 2205 may be obtained from Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

A Trithion handbook has been published by Stauffer Chemical Co. entitled "Trithion—When, Where, How To Use It."

The handbook contains an up-to-date detailed listing of the crops on which Trithion may be used and the pests controlled. The dosage rate of each formulation of Trithion which is registered for a particular use is shown, and the accepted tolerance for residues on each crop, application cut-off time, and any special use restrictions are given for each crop.

Copies are available without charge from Stauffer Chemical Co., 380 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

The 1962 official publication of the Association of American Feed Control Officials should be ready for December delivery. This publication contains all changes adopted at the Association's recent annual meeting in Washington and provides a record of all definitions and other facts necessary for registering and labeling feedstuffs. Also included are committee reports and talks from the Washington meeting and a bibliography of methods for analyzing feedstuffs.

Copies are \$5 each, and may be obtained from Marvin H. Snyder, treasurer, Association of American Feed Con-

trol Officials, State Department of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Charleston, W.Va.

Margarine is an important outlet for cottonseed and soybean oils. Margarine requires about 33 percent of total domestic consumption of soybean oil and 12 percent of cottonseed oil.

Marketing Research Report No. 503, "Returns from Marketing Cottonseed and Soybean Oils in Margarine," gives these and other facts about margarine—the industry, and the prices and price spreads, including retail prices, manufacturing and wholesale spreads, mill and country shipper spreads, and farm values for soybean and cottonseed oils.

Copies are available at USDA, Economic Research Service, Washington 25, D.C.

For Peanuts Utilization Conclave Set

USDA's Southern Utilization Research and Development Division will confer Jan. 15-16, 1962, at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans. Peanut utilization research will be presented.

Research on peanut composition, identification of bitter components, progress in recovering the factor in peanuts apparently helpful in the treatment of hemophilia, and studies aimed at using the hemophilia factor more efficiently are among the topics to be discussed. Preparation and potential uses of deoiled peanuts in low-calorie, high-protein diets, and pioneering research on peanut morphology and proteins will also be discussed at the meeting.

Take Soil Sample Now

Fall and winter months are ideal times to take soil samples for determining next year's needs for fertilizer and lime, advises L. P. Anderson, Clemson extension agronomist.

"If samples are taken now, there will be plenty of time to order correct fertilizers and take advantage of early season discounts," he says.

Anderson believes soil testing to be the greatest tool ever invented for promoting the most efficient use of fertilizer and liming materials.

Spain Expected To Use More Cotton

Spain's 1961-62 cotton crop is expected to be 33 percent larger than last season's, according to USDA. Spain has increased her cotton production the last four years. This year's crop is 77 percent above the average annual production of 243,000 bales and is currently estimated at 430,000 bales.

Spain is showing a 12 percent increase in cotton acreage, mostly in the non-irrigated areas where last winter's heavy rains caused a shift from wheat to cotton.

U.S. share of the Spanish import market amounted to 191,000 bales or 56 percent of total. Last season U.S. cotton amounted to 39,000 bales or 41 percent of the total.

Spain is expected to consume slightly more cotton this season than the 600,000 bales used in 1960-61. This is in contrast to other Western European consuming countries.

500 New Ones

Big Increase in Tennessee Mechanical Pickers

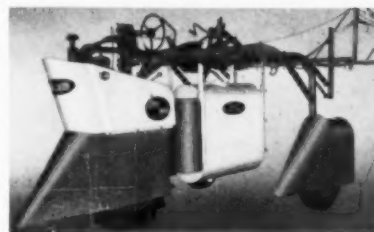
In 1956 only 223 mechanical cotton pickers were bought in Tennessee, but the latest 1961 count shows that 1400 are now in operation in the cotton area of that state. This is an increase of about 500 new pickers this year.

Good harvesting weather and schools for cotton picker operators conducted by manufacturers have aided the mechanical pickers to do a good job in producing a high quality cotton.

Most of the new pickers bought in 1961 were the low drum type but there was an increase in the number of two row machines sold over the last two years.

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Only Hahn Hi-Boy can get through fields at any crop height — even up to 10 feet — and do a thorough job of insect control, bottom defoliation, or complete defoliation. Full-Slope Fenders ease plants erect and untangle foliage without knocking down plants or pulling off bolls. Use for liquid fertilizer, too. Cover as many as 300 acres per day with a broadcast application. Later, you can lay-by fertilize at any crop height.

The new 1962 Hahn Hi-Boy is even more versatile than ever. New hydraulic system raises both outside fenders for easy maneuvering at row ends. Speeds operation as much as 20% to 30%. Also available — new herbicidal oil bar attachment and new flame cultivator attachment. Hi-Boy is a must for cotton. Use also for tobacco, soybeans, small grains, sweet corn, sugar cane, and vegetables.

Write for free combination spraying guide and equipment catalog.



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Just A Few Changes

While It's All Working Out

By B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

Ole Ike says that we half shore got people in this here U. & S. that know their jobs and I ast him what he was talking about and he said—why, we got a secretary of Agriculture that don't know a buzzard wing from a bull tongue and we got a soupreme cart chief jestice that never studied no law in his whole life and we got a atty gen. who aint got enuff sense to tell the diffrence between a book of common law and a Sears & Rawbuck's catalog but who is a bro. of JFK and that makes it alrighit with all except maybe a few taxes payers and nits and wits who half not got no better sense than to say that they think maybe theys room for improvements in some things about this here so-called govt of the people—for the people—and by the dressercrats.

I said—Ike—you lissen to me. Everthing in this here country is OK. A man dont half to work unless he wants to—a man dont half to believe in a Supreme Being unless he wants to—a man dont half to do nothing but eat, drink & sleep if he does not want to because he can get a govt check and a state check and freegoers without no trouble atall and where can you find a place that will take care of a man any bettern that?

Ike said—I aint looking for no place for a man to do what he wants to or not do no work—I am looking for a place where a man wont half to pay no taxes to keep a man from working who is able to work and will pitch in and hep them that does want to work. Further and more, he said, I am looking fur a place where the names of these here people who is getting hep from the govt and state will be put in the papers so as that I can know who is gitting all this free stuff and money. Right now all this might be going to some feller that is able to buy a yacht for all that I know. It aint right.

I told Ike to be patient and everthing would work out all right and he said—yep—it will work out all right—but while it is working out—I wisht a few of these here bums, loafers, politicians, hot air slingers, dressercrats and leeches would do some working out theihselves for a change. He said he thought I better read a little histry about this here Romans empire—whatever that was. Ike is gitting a little batty.

YOUR'N

B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

I half jest read a book named "Mr. Citizen" which was wrote by an ex-pres. and if it had of been written by any other feller, I would say that it is a good book but I dont even think it was wrote by Truman but by a ghost and I dont believe in ghosts. This here Mr. Citizen had a mighty good back ground for being a pres. and a book writer. They tell me that he was the best poker and pianny player in Kansas City, Mo. which is where a feller named Pendergrass lived

one time and who was a side buddy of Mr. Citizen.

One of Mr. Citizens assertions was that no so-and-so could tell him who he could hire and fire and at the same time they was some kind of a regulation slapped at the ginnners which said that they had to agree to hire folks that they did not want working for them if they wanted any benefits under some fool law that the govt was trying to cram down the ginnners throats.

I guess that is the reason he fired Mac Arthur because when Mac Arthur told him he could not win no war half ways why Mr. Citizen got hot under the collar and fired him without talking to nobody. And it is costing us taxes payers about 45 billion or more per year because he would not take the advice of a man who had headed his class in grades at West's Point. When you read that book, Mr. Editor, I would advise you to read it with a open mind—because if you read it when yore mind is clouded with ignorance and little knowledge of the past, present and future tense—why you will think what I thought: i. e. and viz—what and the h— will the nit and wit think of next?

You know the way things is going right not it minds me of a Irwin Cobb story about a feller that had a wife who had a lot of bad spells and would pass out and folks would come running to him and tell him that his wife was dead and he would run hisself almost to death gitting home but by the time he got there she was all right again. Then—one day when they told him she was out—he come home all out of breath—and the Dr. told him that he was sorry but that his wife had passed to the great beyond. The feller got his handkerchief and wiped off his brow and set down and he said: "Well, now,—that there is something like it."

I hope to see the time come when somebody in this here govt set-em-up does

something so as that I can sit down and say the same thing. Up to now, all I half been able to say is: "Well, they muffed it agin." And agin and agin and agin.

YOUR'N

B. Ubberson

To 4-H Members

Hercules Awards Scholarships

For the past 10 years Hercules Powder Co. has sponsored the National 4-H Entomology Awards Program. This year more than 55,000 boys and girls from 46 states competed for the awards, and on November 27 Hercules entertained the national and state winners with a dinner. Winners of the six \$400 college scholarships for this year were: Linda Lavelly, Coin, Iowa; Donna DeMoranville, East Freetown, Mass.; James Herbison, Shaw, Miss.; Robert A. Banfill, Columbus, Montana; Larry Bowers, Bridgewater, Va.; and Lyle Klostermeyer, Prosser, Washington.

National winners, which were picked from among the state winners, received all-expense trips to the National 4-H Congress; medals went to county winners.

Dr. Clyde Smith, head, Department of Entomology, North Carolina State University, and the following Hercules officials were present at the dinner: John M. Martin, vice-president; Donald H. Sheffield, synthetics department general manager; and Montgomery R. Budd, advertising department director.

Nigeria Has Record Crop

Nigeria's 1960-61 cotton crop now is estimated at a record 240,000 bales—55 percent over last season and 47 percent above the annual average output for the past five seasons.

Nigeria shipped 74,000 bales of cotton the first two-thirds (August-March) of the 1960-61 season, compared with 72,000 the corresponding period of the previous season. Exports in the full season are expected to be 15 to 20 percent over the 147,000 bales exported in 1959-60. About two-thirds of Nigerian shipments go to the United Kingdom, with most of the remainder sent to other Western European destinations.



Gin Gets Unusual Visitors

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY in the way of visitors made an appearance at the Earlimart Cooperative Gin in the San Joaquin Valley recently. Shown above inspecting the gin under the guiding hand of Manager Troy Tuttle, are Sisters from the St. Mary's School in Delano, Calif.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
DECEMBER 9, 1961

New Developments in Cotton Gin Machinery

The information and statements appearing in this department are furnished by the manufacturer of the equipment.

A new machine, which developers say is one of the largest steps made in the cotton industry since announcement of the lint cleaner, has been revealed by the John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas.

The new machine, the Mitchell-Bryant Moisturizer, has been developed following a crash program between Mitchell Company engineers and the original designer, Bob Bryant, Jonesboro, Ark.

The Moisturizer was developed on the theory that in the past when moisture was applied after drying and cleaning, not enough time was allowed for the cotton fibers to actually absorb the applied moisture before reaching the gin stand.

"All we were doing before was adding surface moisture," said Gordon Walton, Mitchell Co., chief engineer, Cotton Machinery Department. "This surface moisture was thrown off by centrifugal force of the gin saws and did not prevent fiber damage due to the low moisture content of the seed cotton," he added.

The Moisturizer steps into the picture after the seed cotton comes from the cleaners.

From the cleaners (where the cotton has been cleaned at a moisture level of about 4-5 percent) the cotton goes to the Moisturizer where it free-falls past a series of calibrated nozzles, controlled both in number and capacity. The cotton falls into a series of bins (each holding a bale of seed cotton) where it remains for the moisture absorption period necessary to build up moisture level needed for optimum ginning (7-8 percent).

"This absorption period, which should last from 15 to 20 minutes, has been the bugaboo in the past," Walton pointed out.

"With our bins holding the seed cotton for the moisture absorption period, then the flow of cotton through the gin is uninterrupted," he added. Following this absorption period the cotton is delivered to the distributor and on to the gin stands.

"Each Moisturizer system will be con-

structed based on the individual gin capacity to permit a free flowing ginning process," Bryant pointed out.

The pilot commercial model of the new Moisturizer is now operating in the Alvin Samuel Gin, Paragould, Ark., a 16 bale per hour capacity gin.

"Samples ginned at this plant during 1961 which were run through the Moisturizer have brought very favorable comment from textile mill owners and textile laboratories across the Belt," Walton and Bryant said.

"Based on these tests, Moisturizer-classed cotton retained its original character and ran up to a full staple length above regular ginnings of the same cotton that had not been moisturized," they emphasized.

The Mitchell-Bryant Moisturizer will require an area approximately 32 by 54 feet of head room. Although it will require this additional space, Walton added, "Based on a volume of 5,000 bales per season we expect the savings made possible through this system will pay for the Moisturizer in two ginning seasons."

Summing up, Walton and Bryant stated, "We believe with the Moisturizer, a ginner will be able to dry his cotton down to the 4-5 percent level for proper cleaning, then restore the moisture necessary to do a good job of ginning. This can then be done without fear of fiber breakage or other damage due to the low fiber moisture which has become such a headache in the past few years."



SIDE VIEW — This picture shows the size of the installation with the cotton-filled bins stacked two deep. The picture at the bottom of the page was taken from the top of this Moisturizer unit, looking down into the bins which are alternately filled with moisturized cotton.



STORAGE BINS—This shot, taken looking down on top of the storage bins, shows the moisturized cotton as it moves along during the absorption period.



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ORVILLE L. FREEMAN (second from left) is shown at the U.S. Food Fair 1961 in Hamburg, Germany, expressing interest in U.S. soybean sales in that country. U.S. Ambassador to Germany Walter Dowling is at left; at Freeman's left, Herbert Tiefenbacher, Stettiner Oil Mills, Hamburg; Wilfred B. Cox, Soybean Council of America, Waterloo, Iowa; and Dr. K. W. Fangauf, the Council's Director for Germany.

Beans Featured

Soybean Month Observed In Hamburg, Germany

United States is holding its place in Germany's soybean market. In 1960 a record 988 thousand tons of soybeans was shipped to that country which represented 80 percent of that nation's imports. Each one of the past three years has set a new record of shipments to Germany.

November was "soybean month" for Hamburg, Germany, as the city hosted an international animal nutrition symposium sponsored by the Soybean Council and German Oil Millers Association. A booth at the U.S. Food Fair was open at all times displaying and demonstrating soybean cookery, such as deep-fat frying of chicken and doughnuts, soybean soups and other dishes made with soy flour.

Howard Teague, Ohio State University professor, told the symposium about feeding work with swine. Another major speaker was Dr. Francis Coune of Car-gill Co., Tampa, Fla.

Other groups interested in soybeans weren't idle as the German Food Soybean Association held its annual conclave in Hamburg in November; West German buyers and processors met and talked with representatives of U.S. soybean groups; and the Voice of America carried a feature broadcast on "The Soybean: Miracle Crop of the Century." At the Food Fair, emphasis was naturally on soybeans and soy products for human consumption.

Leadership in the soybean industry participation at the Fair was taken by

Wilfred B. Cox, Waterloo, Iowa, representative of the Soybean Council of America.

Weed Killer Shows Promise

For chemical weed control in cotton—"Mix well in water, spray on the soil, disc and irrigate."

This preplanting prescription for chemical weed control in cotton seems too good to be true—especially to those who have seen the painstaking work needed with most materials tried in the past decade.

But a new chemical, dacthal, has given some eye-popping results as a weed stopper in cotton.

Researchers at the U.S. Cotton Field Station in Shafter, where dacthal was developed, are particularly enthusiastic about the chemical's ability to get along so well with cotton seed and roots.

They claim that dacthal can be applied with any commercial rig, disced in before pre-irrigation time, and yet is compatible with growing cotton. Also, they add, it is non-toxic to the men who make the application.

Dacthal, however, is not yet recommended as a cure all. Although it knocks out water grass, a major problem, it does not destroy wild mustard, certain pigweed and established Johnsongrass.

Scientists hope to continue the dacthal studies, particularly in regard to the chemical's residual properties.

In Georgia

Lint Yields Down

Reduced per-acre lint yields will make Georgia's current cotton crop more costly from a production standpoint than crops of recent years, says Extension Cotton Marketing Specialist Richard Long.

In 1960 the state averaged 371 pounds of lint per harvested acre. This year's average yield is expected to drop to 364 pounds.

Emphasizes Long, "This means we must harvest and gin for better quality if we are to realize net returns that will compare favorably with those of last year."

Dates for Cotton Congress

American Cotton Congress dates for 1962 have been set and the site selected, according to Col. Burris C. Jackson, chairman.

The Congress will be held June 7-9 in Harlingen, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico, says Jackson.

For information on the program contact Jackson at Hillsboro, Texas. For reservations contact Harlingen Chamber of Commerce.

IN 1831, an American from a small town failed in business. In '32 he was defeated for the state legislature. In '33 he again failed in business. In '34 he was elected to the legislature. In '38 he was defeated for speaker. In '40 he was defeated for elector. In '43 he was defeated for Congress. In '45 he was defeated for alderman. In '46 he was elected to Congress. In '48 he was defeated for Congress. In '55 he was defeated for the U.S. Senate. In '56 he was defeated for vice-president of the United States. In '58 he was defeated for the U.S. Senate. But, in spite of many discouraging defeats, he kept trying . . . and his efforts were rewarded, because one other entry must be added to his long list of political campaigns: In '60 he was elected President of the United States. His name—Abraham Lincoln.

Roscoe Gin Names Wiman

E. W. Wiman will serve Farmers Co-op Gin, Roscoe, Texas, as president for the coming year. Other officers and directors, announced by Manager E. K. Willis, are: A. J. Duncan, vice-president; R. H. Whorton, secretary; W. H. Cooper, Ray Hendricks, M. T. Pointer and G. G. Price, directors.

Lovington Gin Elects

H. W. Lawler, manager, Lovington (N.M.) Co-op Gin, has announced the following officers and directors for the coming year: E. L. Richardson, president; W. F. Bradshaw, vice-president; R. L. Davis, secretary; H. I. Patman and W. G. Turnipseed, directors.

■ DR. JAMES N. RONEY, entomologist, Arizona Extension Service, Phoenix, presented a report at the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of America at Miami, Fla.

as viewed from

The **PRESS** Box

Cotton may have bridged the atomic gap in Britain, according to the British Information Agency. Metalized fabric, which protects against great heat and intense cold and may have applications against gamma radiation, is currently being tested in England.

gammaproof maybe The cloth is a cotton fabric to which aluminum foil approximately two-thousandths of an inch thick

is applied by adhesion. The foil is completely impermeable before treatment and the problem of coating the fabric with aluminum in such a way that the metalized product can "breathe" has been the stumbling block. The product has many end uses, among which is use in suits for furnace workers, firefighters, workers in the Arctic and space flyers. Work is being carried on at the Shirley Institute, Manchester, England.

Farmer Charles Pidgeon of Axmouth, England, who really believes in having "contented cows" on his farm, has gone all out to make his cows at home in the

playhouse 90 too?

milk barn in an effort to hike milk production. His latest gadget has been the subject of much discussion in his area, for Farmer Pidgeon has placed television sets in the milking stalls to keep his cows contented while the milking operation is underway. He claims he is getting two more gallons of milk each day per cow since the TV sets have been installed. "Cows like to watch and hear things," Pidgeon says. "Other farmers use radios and long playing records in their milk barns, and I just went one better," he adds. He didn't report what the cows' favorite programs were, however, it may be the Hooper Ratings don't faze them as they do others.

Some think its the greatest thing for cows since milk lined automatic milkers—a machine which washes a bovine in four and one-half seconds.

quick cowash

The contraption is called a "cowash". Teo Alberts of Los Angeles, who invented the machine, says it works on somewhat the same principal as an automatic car wash. He adds that the invention requires only three gallons of water per cow and saves better than one-third of the milker's time. California law insists a dairy cow must be washed daily.

No such law exists for people.

Both the U.S. and Russia are racing to produce vast quantities of fish flour—the world's cheapest, richest and most abundant source of animal protein.

cold war weapon

The flour, which could offset food shortages created by the population explosion, will be used to woo underdeveloped countries.

The fish powder, made by grinding up whole fish, is tasteless and odorless, and, in tests, has proved a powerful deterrent to disease and malnutrition.

According to reports, the Viobin Corp., which has a plant in New Bedford, Mass., is prepared to commercially produce the powder as soon as the Food and Drug

Administration sets up production standards.

Reportedly, Russia will produce the flour on factory ships right at sea.

The trend to mechanical harvesting hasn't been confined to the cotton industry. Crops that once were considered impossible to harvest by machine now have mechanization.

machine harvest

USDA workers have developed an apple picker which "should double the picking speed." It is called a "squirrel" and can be moved about at the will of the picker.

A mechanical grape harvester has been developed in both the East and Far

West. Researchers at Cornell say their harvester can get 95 percent of the crop and do the work of 25 pickers. The western model, which slices the bunches of grapes from the vine, is expected to do the work of 100 pickers.

Michigan researchers recently have designed a cucumber harvester. It has a good possibility of eliminating the cucumber harvesting problem, researchers say.

A tomato harvester has been developed which picks 10 tons of tomatoes an hour—a job equivalent to what 60 hand pickers could do. These tomato pickers are used only for processing plants at the present time.

Peru

Cotton Shipments Up

Peruvian cotton shipments jumped 12 percent over the previous year the first 11 months of the 1960-61 season.

Exports, totaling 428,000 bales, increased to most buyers of Peruvian cotton. Noticeably smaller quantities, however, were shipped to some principal destinations, including the United Kingdom, Italy and France.

The U.S. received 33,000 bales, compared to 15,000 bales the comparable 1959-60 period.



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• Jack Brookshire Dies In Grade Accident

JACK BROOKSHIRE, 51, of Slaton, Texas, was killed when his pickup truck was struck by a freight train at a grade crossing Nov. 28 near Slaton.

A well-known figure in the West Texas cotton industry, Brookshire for many years was a self-employed gin saw repairman.

Brookshire had been a resident of Slaton since 1951, having been born in Ballinger, Texas.

Survivors include his wife, three daughters, and four sons.

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FAFNIR
BALL BEARINGS

Sew With Cotton Contest Slated

The second annual "Sew with Cotton Contest," sponsored by Missouri Cotton Producers Association in cooperation with Missouri Extension Service, will be open again this year for girls enrolled in 4-H or home economics studies in the cotton producing counties of Missouri.

Purpose of the contest is to encourage home makers of tomorrow to sew quality clothing made of quality cotton, says Hilton Bracey, president of the Missouri Association.

The contest began last year and was enthusiastically received by participants throughout the area, says Bracey. Each contestant may enter one garment of 100 percent cotton she has sewed and judging will include modeling by the contestant.

District winners will receive prizes ranging from \$10 cash to \$75 in U.S. Savings bonds.

Sudan Cotton Output Falls

Sudan's 1960-61 cotton crop is 11 percent below the 1959-60 output, but three percent over annual average production for the past five years.

All of the 1960-61 decline — from 580,000 to 515,000 bales—was in extra-long staple varieties which were heavily hit by insects. Extra-long staple production totaled 463,000 bales, compared to the previous season's 553,000 bales. Upland cotton production increased sharply, from 27,000 to 53,000 bales. Sudan's harvested cotton acreage totaled 940,000 acres, slightly less than the 942,000 acres a year earlier.

Current estimates indicate more cotton acreage this season. Lower cotton prices in recent months, however, may cause some farmers to consider a shift to alternative crops.

Sudan's 276,000 bale-exports in the first three quarters (August-April) of the 1960-61 season were 25 percent below the same 1959-60 period.

Domestic consumption, which has totaled about 5,000 bales or less a year, is expected to rise sharply this season following completion of a new textile mill in Khartoum. Several additional mills also are planned.

Four Fires Reported

Fire bulletins from Duane E. Baker, manager, Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service, Memphis, reports three fires in Tennessee and one in Missouri during September and October, damaging 192 cotton bales. Salvage ranged from 'fairly good' to 'very good' in these instances. Two of the fires were caused from fire-packed bales, one from a spark from an electric fork lift and one undetermined. There is no definite proof, but it is believed that the undetermined fire was set, says Baker. Seventy-five bales were damaged by water.

For Domestic Oil Needs USDA To Offer Peanuts

"Moderate quantities" of farmers stock peanuts from the new 1961 crop will be offered for domestic crushing in order to meet immediate domestic peanut oil needs, says USDA.

pour sa santé



les Couches

COTON douces et aérées

COMITE FRANCAIS DE L'HYGIENE DU NOUVEAU

Just Ask Junior

FRENCH COTTON SYNDICATE poster is one of 1,500 sent retail shops of infants and maternity wear in a full-scale infants campaign stressing health and comfort of cotton in diapers and other clothing. Retail buying chains and the French Committee for Infant Health are cooperating in the promotion.

Mill Activity High in Canada

Canada expects a favorable 1961-62 cotton season, exceeding last year's consumption by five to ten percent. During August-September of the current season the consumption reached 64,000 bales, which is 12 percent above the 57,000 bales used in the same period of 1960.

Cotton goods imported into Canada slipped seven percent from the 77.0 million pounds in a similar 1959-60 period. Imports of raw cotton last season declined 17 percent. Cotton imports this season may rise considerably in view of the favorable rates of consumption.

Greek Production Rises

Due to government measures designed to encourage cotton production, Greek production increased again this season. The 1961-62 crop estimates 386,000 bales. Last season saw 288,000 bales grown. This is 42 percent above average annual output of 272,000 in the past five seasons. Cotton acreage rose 15 percent. The trend is toward more cotton produced under irrigation with 68 percent of the crop artificially watered against 65 percent in 1960-61 and only 37 percent in the 1953-54 period.

There was a drop in cotton exports from Greece to 150,000 bales from 153,000 shipped in the previous season.

• Mrs. Acker Rogers Dies in Jackson

NOTICE OF THE death of Mrs. J. Acker Rogers, 80, whose husband for many years served as secretary, Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, with headquarters in Jackson, has been received.

Mrs. Rogers died at her home, 1329 Greymont Ave., following a lengthy illness.

Services were held from the Wright and Ferguson Chapel, with internment in the Odd Fellows Rest cemetery at Aberdeen.

Survivors include her husband, two first cousins, Mrs. Sue Houston Franklin, Aberdeen; Mrs. Ellen Clare Gillespie Kribs, Dallas; two second cousins, Mrs. Eldridge Lilly, Tupelo; and D. W. Houston, Aberdeen.

The Press joins the many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Rogers in expressing our sorrow at his loss.

Cotton

Record Outflow in August

Shipments of U.S. exports of cotton (all types) in August amounted to 665,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, compared with 315,000 bales in July and 117,000 in August 1960. Exports in September amounted to 322,000 running bales, half of August shipments of 645,000.

This record outflow was due largely to substantial deferred shipments under this season's export payment rate of 8½ cents per pound of cotton that was sold prior to Aug. 1 when the rate was six cents a pound.

For A Bumper Crop

Soybeans Like Short Days

The world knew little about photoperiodism (duration of light as it affects plants) until W. W. Garner and H. A. Allard, researchers with the USDA, published their findings on the subject about 1920. They learned that plants can be divided into two classes—long day plants which flower when exposed to long hours of daylight, and short day plants which flower only when the hours of daylight are short.

The soybean is one of the most sensitive to the short day period. One variety may bloom when the daylight hours number thirteen. Another may bloom when the daylight hours are twelve. And when that period comes, the variety will bloom and mature seed—even if the plant is only six inches tall!

For example, there's a big lighted sign in a soybean field near Hartsville. There's no beans on the vines under the sign, but away from the sign, the vines are loaded with mature fruit and awaiting the combine.

Other plants included in this group are tobacco, runner bean, millet, sorghum, dahlia and chrysanthemum. Even a nearby street light can affect the blooming of these plants.

Lockney Co-op Names Durham

Leroy Durham is the new president, Lockney (Texas) Cooperative Gin according to Mondell Mills, gin manager.

V. H. Kellison is vice-president and Jack Billington, secretary of the organization.



or



Plains Will Know What's Coming

A program that could eventually make special weather information available to cotton farmers throughout the South Plains of Texas has been started in the Lubbock area.

"Seven towns have a 24-hour hot-line connection with the weather bureau in Lubbock," explained George Pfeifferberger, executive vice-president of the Plains Cotton Growers' Assn.

"Stations in these towns stay up-to-the minute on the weather picture and broadcast the information to their farmer listeners."

The program in its present scope is a cooperative project of the PCGA, which is providing financial assistance, the Lubbock weather bureau, and stations in the towns. The seven are Post, Brownfield, Levelland, Littlefield, Muleshoe, Plainview and Floydada. Slaton also is making plans to join.

"We actually don't have an extensive program yet," points out Harold L. Frost, meteorologist in charge of the weather bureau. "But we plan to try for an appropriation next year and that would enable us to do a more adequate job of serving farmers in the South Plains."

Frost said the only thing really new about the program at this time is the teletype system, which makes it possible to get weather information to more people.

"But if we get the appropriation next year we plan to add personnel to develop specialized forecasts for agricultural purposes," he said.

These forecasts would indicate such things as moisture conditions, humidity, soil temperature, rainfall, and maximum and minimum temperatures. Wind direction and rain predictions already are helping farmers to determine when cotton is dry enough for safe picking.

"The program also would provide for research to correlate weather and crop conditions," Pfeifferberger emphasized. "By determining the effects of the season on the crop, we might be able to predict the quantity and quality of the South Plains crop in a given year."

Pfeifferberger and Frost agreed that "we hope to see the program grow until it helps South Plains farmers do a better job of avoiding the adversities of weather throughout the crop year—including planting, chemical application and harvesting."

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The Jasper (Tenn.) Journal.

Springlake Co-op Gin Elects

L. G. Watson, Hart, Texas, has been elected president, Farmers Cooperative Association of Springlake, according to George Richards, manager.

Billy W. Clayton and W. E. Miller are vice-president and secretary, respectively, of the Association.

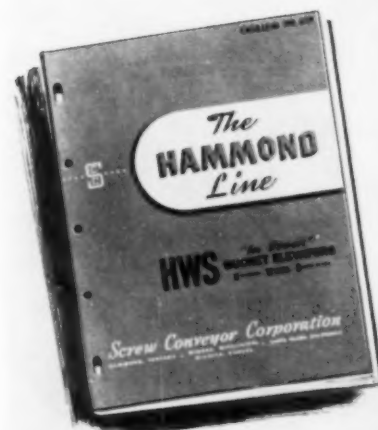
V. O. Busby and P. A. Washington are board members.

By Screw Conveyor New Catalog Announced

Screw Conveyor Corporation has just announced completion of a new Bucket Elevator Catalog which is now ready for distribution. It features a series of "In Stock" and "Non-Stock" Bucket Elevators which just about cover every capacity need from 685 to 7,070 bushels per hour in the "In Stock" Series and 2,280 to 8,840 bushels per hour in the "Non-Stock" Series.

The Elevators carry an unusual easy-to-remember insignia, namely "HWS" Corp. in Hammond, Ind.; Winona, Miss.; and Wichita, Kans., as well as its Western Plant in Santa Clara, Calif.

These "HWS" Bucket Elevators are



ideal for handling small grain, mill stock and similar free-flowing materials, says the manufacturer. They are of double leg construction—the result of long research and indicated preference by the trade—which enables framing each elevator into a rugged unit by means of heavy flanges at each end of 10 foot sections. This makes them self-supporting and assures a rugged, dependable installation, the company claims.

The Elevators come equipped with the modern Winona Grain Bucket for general service and where flour, bran, shorts and other soft stocks, or cottonseed (one of the most difficult materials to elevate) are handled "vented" Winona's are furnished. Many individualized features are detailed and illustrated which elevator operators will appreciate. Copies of the catalog are available free by addressing the manufacturer at 700 Hoffman Street, Department EP, Hammond, Ind.

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**THE
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Tariff Commission Action Lauded by ACMI

President Kennedy's decision to have the U.S. Tariff Commission take action toward offsetting the unfavorable cotton cost disparity between U.S. and foreign textile manufacturers was applauded by the American textile industry.

President R. Dave Hall of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute said the industry will watch developments in the case with great interest and lend full support in the interest of an early and successful action.

"We are hopeful that the Tariff Commission will act expeditiously on this case," Hall said. "We view the establishment of an import fee on the cotton content of textile imports at a rate equivalent to the export subsidy rate on raw cotton as a logical procedure for dealing with the problem created by the legal requirements that U.S. mills must pay substantially more for cotton, even American growths, than our foreign competitors."

Plainview Gin Elects

Cecil Curry, manager, Plainview (Texas) Co-op Gin, has announced the following officers and directors for the coming year: Ross Hart, president; B. N. Ross, vice-president; Ralph Walker, M. D. Burrus and Kelly Bingham, directors.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
DECEMBER 9, 1961

Nitrogen on Cotton

Apply All to New Crop, Not Old, Says UC

There are several reasons why fertility specialists at the University of California suggest that cotton stalks should be shredded after harvest and plowed down, but *all of the nitrogen* should be applied to the new crop rather than fortify the plant residue with nitrogen to aid decomposition.

The factors influencing their reasoning are temperature, moisture, and chemical nature of the material. These are all important in the rate of break down. Laboratory analysis shows cotton crop residue which includes the whole plant, including leaves, stems and roots, has a content of approximately 1.5 percent nitrogen. This, with the residual nitrogen in the soil, is adequate for plant decomposition. The addition of more nitrogen for decomposition purposes would be of doubtful value. Microbial activity slows down as temperature decreases—at least the decrease in temperature during the winter months would be more limiting for best decomposition than the addition of nitrogen.

Research has also shown that more efficient use of nitrogen would result from being applied to the cotton plant just before the first irrigation, or at planting time. The high nitrogen requirements of the cotton plant is during the flowering and boll development period, which indicates that for efficient use of nitrogen in cotton production, nitrogen should be applied to the new crops rather than old crop residue.

• Former NCPA ExVP Earl Haines Dies

EARL S. HAINES, former executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, died in St. Petersburg, Fla., on Sept. 25, according to information received this week.

Haines served as a staff officer of the NCPA and other allied industry groups, as well as the USDA, from 1917 until his retirement from the post of executive secretary, Institute of Cottonseed Oil Foods in 1947.

Haines was elected to the newly created office of executive secretary, NCPA, in 1930, having previously served as secretary, shortening and oil division, NCPA.

He served in this capacity until 1932 when he was elected executive vice-president, the position he held until he resigned in 1934 to go with the Institute of Cottonseed Oil Foods as executive secretary.

Haines was preceded in death by his wife, Clara, who died July 7, 1960.

Survivors include two sons, Maj. Willard R. Haines, with the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe; and Richard Reed Haines, Milledgeville, Ga.

The Press takes this belated opportunity to express sorrow to the loved ones of this man who gave so much to our industry in days past.

Forney Gin Names Officers

O. J. Ledbetter, Jr., manager, Forney (Texas) Co-op Gin, has announced the following officers and directors: J. L. Helm, president; T. R. Burchfield, vice-president; R. G. Pinson, secretary and treasurer, and J. D. Burch and J. R. Hartman, directors.

Cotton Yields Larger With Early Thrip Control

Dr. S. R. Race, NMSU researcher, recently published his findings on early-season thrips control on cotton in New Mexico. He states that granulated Di-Syston and phorate applied in the seed furrow at planting time controlled western flower thrips on cotton plants up to seven and eight weeks after planting. Also that sprays of methyl parathion plus toxaphene controlled similar thrips infestations, but toxaphene alone failed in this respect.

In summarizing his research, Dr. Race said, "Stands of plants were not affected by the treatments with granulated materials, however, the physiology of plants was apparently altered enough by the phorate treatments to delay fruiting and maturation. This fact was manifested in the reduced yields of the first picking from the experimental plots and the highly significant increases in yield from the second picking. Di-Syston caused no such apparent interference in the normal development of the cotton plants."

His entire text was published in the Journal of Economic Entomology for October, 1961.

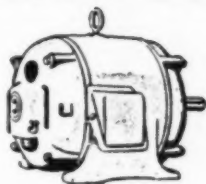
• Shafter Station Host To Cotton Growers

SEVERAL HUNDRED cotton growers from all sections of the San Joaquin Valley learned on a recent tour of the U. S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, that every cotton research project in progress on the station is designed to benefit Valley growers either in varietal improvement or better cultural practices. Valley growers are helping to finance this research work through the Research item in the price of Acala 4-42 planting cotton seed.

John Turner, station director, conducted the tour. The growers viewed the following project: discussion of the factors seed, soil, culture, chemical, water and weather on cotton yields; models test; time of harvest demonstration; breeding blocks and nursery; chemical weed control; cotton strain trial; cotton insects; vertical mulching and sub-soiling; defoliation; and dates of planting x spacing x nitrogen.

■ O. F. ARMSTRONG, who has been serving as field planning engineer for the Texas State Soil Conservation Board, succeeds Harvey D. Davis as assistant executive director of the Board. Davis became executive director of the Board Dec. 1.

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CALENDAR



• Jan. 8-12 — Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference, Memphis. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• Jan. 11-12—Thirteenth annual Cotton Research Clinic, The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N.C. For information write National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• Jan. 21-23—Texas Cotton Ginners Association Directors and Allied Industries meeting, Pioneer Hotel, Lubbock. For information contact E. H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• Jan. 29-30—National Cotton Council annual meeting, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 10-14 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Associations. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• Feb. 10-14—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 10-14—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Maxie Helms, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., office secretary.

• Feb. 4-6—Texas Cooperative Ginners Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank of Cooperatives will meet in Houston. (This is a change from original announcement.) For information contact Bruno Schroeder, executive vice-president, 307 Nash Building, Austin.

• Feb. 12-13 — Cottonseed Processing Clinic, sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association. USDA Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

• Feb. 20—Arizona Cotton Growers Association annual meeting in Casa Grande. (Site to be announced later.) For information contact E. S. McSweeney, executive vice-president, Route 2, Box 815, Tempe.

• March 4-6—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association, Blytheville, Ark.

• March 4-6—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

• March 4-6—Tennessee Ginners Association annual meeting, Memphis. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.) Harold (Pete) Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary.

• March 6-7—Western Cotton Production Conference, Hilton Inn, El Paso. Sponsored by Southwest Five State Cotton Growers Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

• March 15-17—Texas Cotton Association annual meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact L. T. Murray, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 726, Waco.

• March 23—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, 307 Bettes Bldg., 1501 Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, secretary.

• March 29-31—American Cotton Manufacturers Institute annual meeting, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. For information contact ACMI, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.

• April 1—National Cotton Ginners Association annual meeting. To be held in conjunction with Texas Cotton Ginners Association meeting in Dallas at State Fair Grounds. For information contact Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

• April 1-3—Texas Cotton Ginners Association annual convention, State Fairgrounds, Dallas. Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas.

• April 3-4—National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention and manufacturer's exhibit, Hotel Sheraton and Dallas Memorial Auditorium. For information, contact John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1.

• April 5-7—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association West Coast divisional meeting, Westward Ho Hotel, Phoenix. Carl Hogrefe, 1810 Milan Avenue, South Pasadena, Calif., meeting chairman.

• April 9-10—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information write C. E. Garner, secretary, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis 3.

• April 26-27—Safety Engineers Cotton Ginning School, sponsored by Texas Extension Service and Texas Cotton Ginners Association, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas. For information contact Jack Rohr, P. O. Box 26129, Dallas, Texas.

• April 30-May 1—Annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators, Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents Association. For information, write J. D. Lindsay, head, chemical engineering, Texas A&M.

• May 3-5—American Cotton Shippers Association annual meeting, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, contact Association office, 318 Cotton Exchange Building, P. O. Box 1022, Memphis 1.

• May 20-22—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis 4.

• June 7-8-9—American Cotton Congress Twenty-third Annual Meeting, Harlingen, Texas (and Matamoros, Mexico). Reservations can be made with Harlingen Chamber of Commerce. For information on program write Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas.

• June 10-12—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Div., Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, 1351 Williams St., Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 11-12—Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention at Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston. For information contact Jack Whetstone, secretary-treasurer, 629 Wilson Bldg., Dallas.

• June 23-26 — North Carolina-South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association in Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. For information contact Mrs. Virginia Dennis, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, 1325 Mayfair Road, Raleigh, N.C.

• June 24-26—International Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention, Galvez Hotel, Galveston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• July 10-11—Cotton Marketing Conference, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information write Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

Gordon Heads Planters Gin

J. T. Gordon has been named president of Planters Co-op Gin, Chicota, Texas. Other officers and directors, announced by Manager R. J. Colbert, are: M. F. Gilliam, vice-president; R. H. Crawford, secretary-treasurer; and Ray Love, Travis Gordon, J. F. Whitesides and J. S. Sharp, directors.

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"WESTEX"
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- Perfect balance and true running assured. Drums have heavy seals.
- Sturdy $2\frac{3}{16}$ " diameter shafts on cylinders.
- Shafts mounted in heavy duty, sealed ball bearings.
- Continuous grid sections quickly removed for repair or replacement.
- Gang belt drive provides positive, non-slip action. Belts removable without aid of tools.
- Sturdy construction provides rigidity throughout.
- Unit is compact for minimum space requirements.
- Removable top and side panels fit closely to prevent air loss.
- Minimum maintenance required for maximum, continuous operation.
- Boll breaker cylinder field tested for proven performance.
- Approximate shipping weight is 2,520 pounds.

Available in 4 or 6 cylinder models

Engineered to do a tough job, the 52-inch "WESTEX" Airline Cleaner handles machine stripped cotton with ease. The unique design of this specialized cleaner assures remarkable "first step" cleaning results under the most difficult circumstances. The "WESTEX" is also effective as a boll breaker. Sturdy construction provides the extra "muscle" for continuous, trouble-free performance. Easy access to cylinders and grid in the 2,520 pound, heavy duty machine makes repairs and replacements quick and simple. Top and side panels are completely removable. The "WESTEX" Air-Line Cleaner combines efficiency and reliability to give you an investment that is practical as well as profitable.

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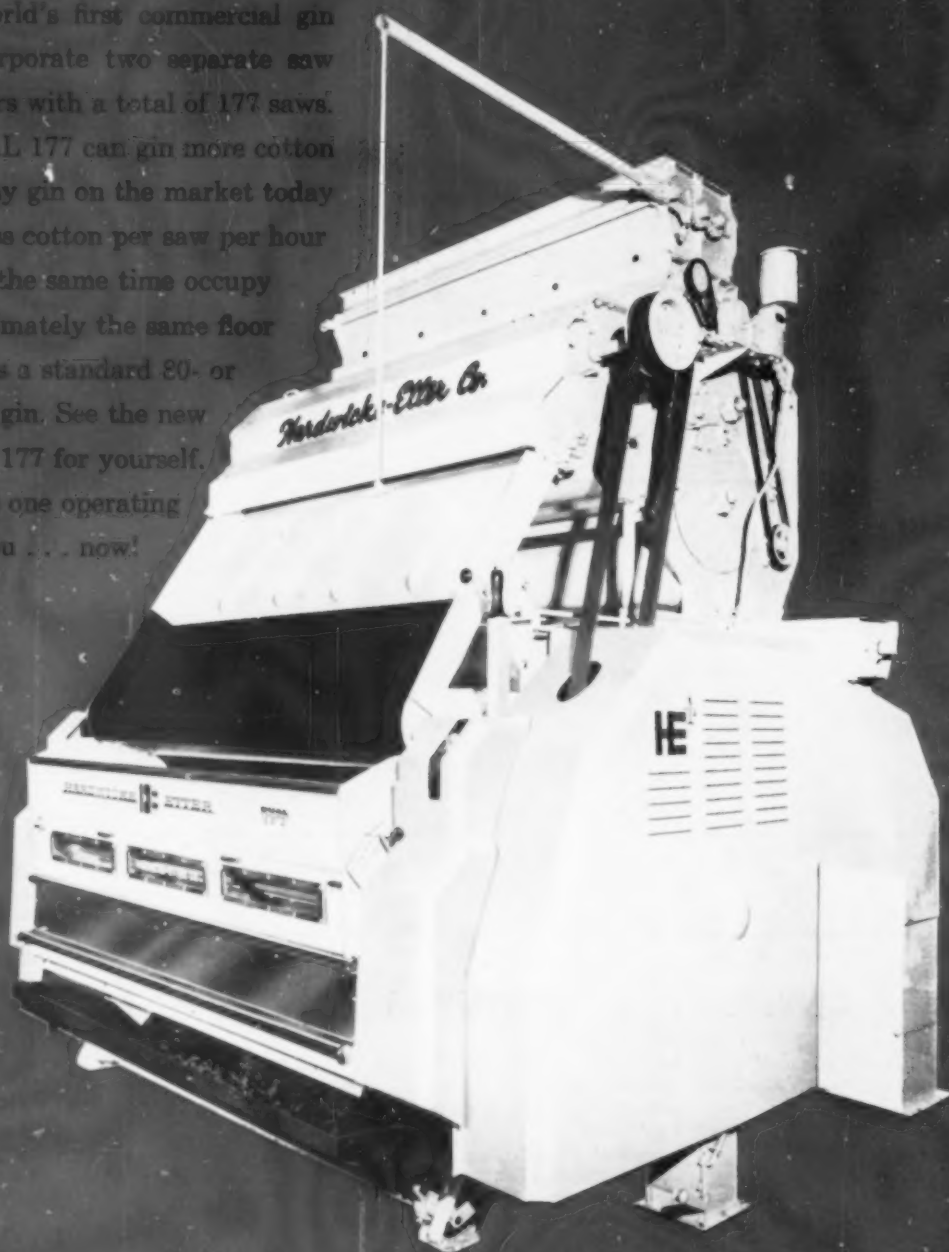
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